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On Monday, 8th October, and during the week the performances will commence with

## MAGIC TOYS.

Valentine, Miss Lydia Thompson.

After which, a comedy, written by Dion Boucicault, Esq., entitled

## THE IRISH HEIRESS.

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To conclude with the romantic drama of the

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1 Pair Sugar Tongs .....	0 3 6	0 5 6	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Pair Fish Carvers .....	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Butter Knife .....	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 0
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## THE CURSE OF DIPLOMACY.

PANDORA'S box contained no evil equal to the secret diplomacy of modern times, which seems alike incapable of wisdom or truth. Mystery and mischief seems to be indissolubly united, and those statesmen who act tolerably well while the public gaze is upon them, offend seriously the moment their proceedings are cancelled. These facts are convincingly brought home to our minds by reading Lord JOHN RUSSELL's despatch to our minister at Turin, dated the 31st August, 1860; and if the fortunate discovery of this document, through the instrumentality of the *Cologne Gazette*, does not open the eyes of the people, they may, before the month is over, be committed to a course of conduct exceedingly likely to bring about a rupture with France.

The despatch in question, although not nominally so, was really addressed to Count CAVOUR, and is calculated to augment his difficulties, and leave him no other resource than to purchase fresh aid at whatever sacrifice it can be bought. Lord JOHN RUSSELL begins by protesting against any bargain for ceding the Island of Sardinia to France, and appears not to believe the assurances to the contrary given by CAVOUR. Since the date of this document we have had more denials from the Sardinian government; but nobody believes them, because the pressure of the diplomatists—Lord JOHN RUSSELL included—has rendered it almost impossible for Count CAVOUR to act or speak truthfully, and they are virtually handing Italy over to France, by leaving her no hope in any other quarter. We fully concur in the propriety of checking the aggressive tendencies of the French Empire, but that can only be honourably and successfully accomplished by removing the evils of which LOUIS NAPOLEON takes advantage. If England had shown more sympathy for Italy at an earlier period, it is probable that there would have been no occasion to sacrifice Nice and Savoy; but, as Count CAVOUR explained, when help was needed it could only be had from France, and upon Imperial terms. Now, Lord JOHN RUSSELL insults and bullies the King of SARDINIA to make him desert the cause of Venice. If he does so, he will cease to be "*il re galant uomo*" of the Italians, and republican emissaries will once more be rife. In London, Paris, and Vienna, diplomatists are quite right in imagining that the union of Naples with Sardinia, and the absorption of the extra-mural States of the Church, will be followed by an assault upon Venetia, and the declarations to the contrary extorted from VICTOR EMMANUEL will neither be believed, nor alter the course of events. To liberate Venice is a positive and primary duty, and no man deserves to be called an Italian who consents to abandon that great object. If England had been unfortunately the prey of unprincipled diplomatists, as Italy was in 1815, and had been handed over to Russia to make her a better counterpoise to France, would any Englishman agree not to struggle for the freedom of his country? or if all England except Kent had been rescued from the oppressor, would anyone but a criminal agree to desert the cause of the country still in chains? And yet this is, in spirit, what Lord JOHN RUSSELL, acting, not as an English gentleman, but according to the baseness of Secret Diplomacy, is trying to force VICTOR EMMANUEL to agree to.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL appeals to the treaty of Zurich, and tells the Sardinian monarch that "he is not at liberty to set his obligations at defiance, or to make a wanton aggression on a neighbouring Sovereign." If English diplomacy had been more honest, it is probable that VICTOR EMMANUEL would not have been forced to accept the Zurich treaty at all. The sudden pull-up of the French was connected with fears that a continuation of the war would bring about a general coalition against France; and as English statesmen, Whig as well as Tory, were determined not to allow Austria to perish, there was a probability of their dragging this country into the conflict, and on the wrong side.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL is not justified in appealing to a treaty, in opposition to a moral obligation. It may be that the Sardinian Government has made promises it did not mean to keep; but casuists have long decided that engagements to commit crimes are not binding; and no engagement could be more criminal than that of sanctioning the slavery of the Venetians, as Lord J. RUSSELL desires. Moreover, his lordship should not lecture VICTOR EMMANUEL upon the necessity of good faith, until he has made up his mind to practice it himself. The despatch just discovered, is in flagrant opposition to the declarations he has made in Parliament about the rights of the Italians to manage their own affairs; and it is a downright fraud upon the English people to write such despatches in secret, and openly pretend to be pursuing a widely different and much more liberal course. We make these comments with profound regret, for it is a most melancholy and humili-

ating thing to find one statesman after another breaking down that trust and confidence which ought to attach to public men.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL is the more dangerous from his "respectability"—that most convenient cloak for a multitude of sins. Having insulted Sardinia, he goes on to threaten France; for, speaking of the approaching contest between Italy and Austria, he says:—"The only chance which Sardinia could have in such a contest, would be the hope of bringing France into the field, and kindling a general war in Europe. But let not Count CAVOUR indulge in so pernicious a delusion. The Great Powers of Europe are bent on maintaining peace; and Great Britain has interests in the Adriatic which Her Majesty's Government must watch with careful attention." It would be well if England and France would continue to insist upon the non-intervention principle being applied to Italy and to Hungary; and thus leave the people of those countries to settle their accounts with the House of HAPSBURG in their own way. If this were done, no general war could arise out of the Italian question, nor could one occur without the sanction of England, if the French again gave the Italians aid.

When the Sardinian Monarch speaks of an effort to liberate Venice bringing about a coalition against Italy, we demand explanations from our Government as to whether any such criminal combination would meet with its condemnation or support. It looks as if Lord JOHN RUSSELL was a party to the design, and that he will try to save Austria at the expense of an intervention of the Russian or German Powers in Italy and Hungary, if a fresh war of liberation should occur.

The gist of the whole difficulty lies in the fact that the English people have no adequate control over the conduct of their Government in Foreign affairs, and that the oligarchy desire objects which the people condemn. The Whigs are firm supporters of Austria as part of their balance of power system, and to this diplomatic crotchet they would sacrifice the happiness of the inhabitants of Italy and Hungary, and incur very serious risk of plunging England into a quarrel with France. At Warsaw the despots will lay their heads together to prevent the French from effecting any more changes in the old institutions and arrangements of Europe, and it is to be feared they will have Lord JOHN RUSSELL's support, and that England will be placed in the dangerous and ridiculous position of guaranteeing what remains of the system of 1815. On one side will be ranged the despotic Powers, backed by Great Britain, and on the other the Nationalities, supported by France. By this means a just ground of quarrel will be placed in the hands of LOUIS NAPOLEON, and one with which, despite our Court and aristocracy, nine-tenths of the people of England will sympathise. A more insane way of promoting French supremacy and enabling the astute Emperor to carry out his designs of rectifying boundaries could not be conceived.

If the Empire does cherish the ambitious schemes ascribed to it, what can be more foolish than to force it into the position of the apparently chivalrous redressor of European wrongs. If England would act with reasonable honour and judgment, the French occupation of Rome, which is one of the most dangerous things for the future peace of Europe, would appear what it is, a most indefensible aggression on the rights of the Italian people; but if Lord JOHN RUSSELL sanctions a movement of the despotic powers in favour of Austria, the French army of occupation may be made to appear beneficial to the Italians, and may assist Imperial bargain for the cession of more territory.

Lord J. RUSSELL must see that the ultimate tendency of his policy is to estrange England from France, and to treat the happiness of nations as subservient to silly schemes of balancing powers, by maintaining in the House of HAPSBURG a despotism opposed to every principle which an Englishman cherishes. He cannot be so infatuated as to believe in the sincerity of FRANCIS JOSEPH's liberal protestations—an oath, more or less, is nothing to a professed perjurer, and the Austrian Kaiser is too deeply steeped in criminality to have compunctions qualms.

Our oligarchy should ponder deeply on their position, and consider what it would be after an unpopular war. It would not be the peace-at-any-price party alone that would decline to fight for the Czar, the German Princes, Austria, and the Pope—the friendship of France is worth more to England than all of them put together, and if the Empire has its black properties and reminiscences, every stain that rests upon it can be found elsewhere. Perjury and wholesale murder supported the HAPSBURG throne after the disaster of 1848, and at no time since December, 1852, has personal liberty

been so curtailed in France as it was in Italy under Austrian rule. Prussia, too, has a dark story to tell; her royal family figured badly enough when the last reaction began, and a long list of sanguinary atrocities accompanied the restoration of the Court to power.

Our duty is to stand aloof from dynastic quarrels, and to insist upon the abandonment of that system of mutual support on which the despots have relied. Let each government be called upon to leave the internal affairs of other States alone, and we shall soon find rulers cultivating the goodwill of their subjects; but if Austria is to be told she is an European necessity, for whose security a new Holy Alliance is to be formed under the auspices of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, nothing but disaster will ensue. For a liberal statesman to put himself in such a position is absurd. He might as well ask the Pope for a Cardinal's red hat.

#### THE NATIONAL REVENUE.

**T**HERE are some persons who value their possessions according to their cost. They delight to tell you that their wine was purchased at a guinea a bottle; that their horses are twice as dear as other people's; and that all their movements are accompanied by an outlay which proclaims their dignity, if it does not minister to their comfort. If this kind of feeling were universal, Englishmen might well be proud of their Government which, from quarter to quarter, proves itself the most expensive in the world.

According to a return just published, the revenue for the year ending 30th September, 1860, amounted to £70,809,977, of which Customs' duties, those obstructions to business, yielded nearly four and twenty millions. If we look to the last quarter, as compared with its predecessor, we find a decrease of £688,866 in Customs, which we suppose may be all accounted for by the reformation which Mr Gladstone has effected in our tariff; and the Excise is £460,000 less. On the other hand, stamps yielded £116,000 more; taxes £20,000 more; the property tax £407,000 more; the Post-office £30,000 more; and those nests of fraud, the Crown lands, £3,589 more. On the whole, financiers will tell us we are in a healthy state. We must, however, remember, that with the exception of some moderate advances on behalf of the China war, our seventy-one millions of taxation represents the cost of Government during peace, and that the foreign policy of the Cabinet precludes the hope of any reduction, while it renders an increase highly probable. This amount of taxation can be borne, if our trading classes will be contented with the obstacles that at present environ them; and if the difficulty of getting an honest living is always to be permitted to force or incite large firms to the abuse of credit, of which the failures in the leather trade offer by no means solitary examples; and also if the working class will remain contented with a very slow rate of social advancement.

Expenditure upon government is simply an outlay for safety of person and property, and it is so much waste, except so far as it proves the only or the cheapest method of obtaining that security. Looked at in this way and remembering that the total taxation of England is something enormous, seventy-one millions is a prodigious sum for the central power to expend during a time of peace, especially when more than half of it is obtained by directly and indirectly obstructing the industry of the people.

The tendency of civilisation is to equalise conditions; and it is impossible to suppose that the masses whose labour is so heavily weighted in this country, will permanently consent to remain in it, unless their burdens can be reduced. Wages in the Colonies are much higher than in this country, and taxation is much less. The same things may be predicated of the United States; and it may be doubted whether the working men will toil under English conditions, after they have been sufficiently well-educated to see all the chances before them.

Our immense accumulation of capital enables us to progress under a load of taxation that no other people could bear; but there is a close connection between high taxation, together with immense State expenditure, and very painful inequalities in the distribution of wealth. The money we spend in national education is the only part of our outlay that has an opposite tendency—all the rest tends to make greater the gulf which severs rich from poor. It is possible that as large, or even a larger amount of taxation may be permanently borne by the people; but this must be upon two conditions—one, that it shall be more equitably raised; and the other, that it shall be more usefully spent. While

the control of taxation is in the hands of tax eaters, we can have no improvement which goes down to first principles. Even moderate reforms, like those which Mr. GLADSTONE advocates, drew upon their proposer a ferocity of antagonism that is quite surprising, and no statesman would venture to undertake a sweeping alteration. It may not be possible to make taxation pleasant, but we cannot maintain our Customs and Excise against the steady opposition of the industrious classes, nor can the unsatisfactory Income Tax be looked upon as other than a provisional arrangement.

If our rulers should get up a war with our nearest neighbours, the taxation question would soon come to an issue, and the conflict between old and new principles could not be delayed. The chief cause of misery and crime in this country is poverty; and if an equal division of all good things were possible, it would not suffice for the satisfaction of legitimate wants. We need a great increase of wealth, without a proportional increase of population; or, in other words, that our wealth should grow faster than our people. Taxation is one great cause why this does not take place, and hence cheap government is our foremost desideratum.

#### HARD WORDS.

**H**ard words have been from the earliest ages the greatest and chief obstacle to the diffusion of useful knowledge. The monks of old who compiled history and chronicled scientific discovery, wrote in the Latin tongue, that nobody but themselves might be able to read their books; knowledge was not deemed a fit meat for the stomach of the *profanum vulgus*. It was something to be hoarded up and kept in dust and darkness, to be visited occasionally and gloated over like a miser's store; and the monks who were its sole depositories, took the most jealous care in guarding it from the wind of diffusion. The modern and more enlightened inheritors of this hoarded wealth, have, until very lately, pursued the same selfish policy. Some of them pursue it still, as a sound and necessary precaution against the dangerous results of a "little learning." The nature of many useful arts and sciences, simple enough in themselves, has been rendered abstruse, mysterious, and incomprehensible to ordinary understandings, by the use, in relation to them, of far-fetched technical terms and "hard" unmeaning names. The science of thinking logically has been cloaked under the formidable title of "Philosophy;" morals have been dignified with the name of "Ethics." The masses have been frightened from the study of the principles of government by the portentous word "Politics," which until very lately have always been represented as a science with which none but the rich and the highly educated ought to meddle. The most familiar laws of trade and commerce—laws which every man can understand and appreciate in their practical application—have been set up as scare-crows, in the guise of "Political economy;" and even the nature of money has been so little discussed, that we are still without a satisfactory solution of SIR ROBERT PEEL's amous problem—"What is a pound?"

There is, perhaps, no more striking illustration of the system which has been so consistently pursued for the obstruction of useful knowledge, than the practice of the physician, who, to this day, continues to write his prescriptions in Latin—Latin, too, of a most mysterious and dog-like character. But possibly, considering the state of the healing art, the physician is wise in his generation; for "*Hydrag*," by the other name of blue pill, might not be so much respected. The policy of the modern physician, however, is exactly that of the monk of the dark ages. He does not consider it safe that the vulgar herd should pry into the secrets of his art. It would be subversive of his order, and of his reputation for cunning, if his patients knew that the hieroglyphics on the scrap of paper which they take to the chymists to be made up, simply means "black draught." We are not going to denounce the physician for keeping up this mystification; for we know there are people who will have physic, and the almanacs of ZADKIEL and FRANCIS MOORE, physician, are existing testimonies to the popular respect for hieroglyphical expression. We have heard of a very effective medicine being made up from an order to the boxes of the Adelphi Theatre, in the handwriting of the late Mr. YATES, notwithstanding that the important ingredient "not admitted after seven o'clock," was omitted from the mixture.

Happily, however, except in the last-mentioned science, the clouds of mystification are rapidly being cleared off, and ordinary folks are beginning to understand that the thing which has been so long called by a fine hard name, is simply a spade. We have signal evidence of this gratifying fact in the great gathering of the working classes at Glasgow. The workmen of Glasgow showed, on this occasion, that they were not only capable of listening to and appreciating the addresses of the learned men who took a leading part in the congress; but that they were competent to join in the discussion. Humble artisans were there seen taking their turn with such men as Lord BROUGHAM, Sir JOHN KAYE SHUTTLEWORTH, Dr. LANCASTER, and M. GARNIER PAGES, in debating and elucidating questions which have hitherto been regarded as the property only of the exalted and the learned. And the working men who spoke on the occasion, distinguished themselves by a practical turn of thought which contrasts favourably with the more abstruse and abstract character of the disquisitions of the more learned speakers. Sir JOHN KAYE SHUTTLEWORTH was very learned upon the correlation of moral and physical forces; Mr. KINNAIRD was equally



diffuse and oracular on the questions of education and punishment; and Lord BROUGHAM, like a roving bee, flitted from topic to topic with delightful inconstancy; but the most practical and useful address of the whole sitting was that delivered by a Glasgow workman, Mr. FAWCETT, who is described as "a young man, and blind." The subject of Mr. FAWCETT's address was the co-operative principle, to which we referred in a recent article. We are glad to see that his views received the commendation of Lord BROUGHAM; and we also derive some satisfaction from the fact that M. LOUIS BLANC was present to hear from the lips of an English workman how alone the principles of communism can be carried into successful practice. We trust that this display of intelligence among so large a body of the working classes will read our *savans* and fine spoken social regenerators, a lesson. The days have come when the hocus-pocus of philosophical teaching must be laid aside. The gibberish of high-sounding words and unmeaning phrases must be consigned to the limbo of unexploded shams. The *savans* must no longer go about dressed up in magician's gown and cap; for we know nearly all his tricks, and are well aware that they are not performed by magic.

#### THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

MR. WILLIAM CONINGHAM, M.P., has published some "Observations in reply to the report of the Select Committee on the South Kensington Museum." The subject of his strictures, which assume the form of a searching criticism of this institution, in all its phases and details, is one of very great public importance, both as regards the general principle involved, and as regards the question of practical art-administration. We subjoin the following extracts:—"The history of the Brompton boilers, the annual cost of which in coal alone is admitted to be 'monstrous,' is briefly told. Founded by the Great Exhibition Commissioners of 1851, repudiated by Sir BENJAMIN HALL on behalf of the Board of Works, erected by 'orders' from Sir William Cubitt, the Brompton boilers were built of corrugated iron, and it is now admitted on all hands that ever since their erection they have been a nuisance to every one connected with them. Impossible to be warmed in winter with ever so 'monstrous' an amount of coal! leaking, 'everywhere,' and at an original cost to the State of £15,000, with prospective illimitable expenditure *in futuro*, the boilers were ultimately handed over to the Department of Science and Art."

"The constitution and pretensions of the Kensington Museum are exceptional, and its assumed functions entirely differ from those of the National Gallery and the British Museum, which appear to be limited to the public exhibition of works of science, of art, and of literature, or at all events to a proper control and direction in their use. The Kensington Museum, on the contrary, professes to superintend, to direct, to teach and give prizes, of which it is, at second hand, the manufacturer, to compete with the general trader in his own special business; in short, to interfere in every possible manner with all that concerns the art and scientific schools connected with the department. It is, moreover, a scarcely disguised advertising centre for all inventors, traders, and manufacturers, and an active competitor in an artistic branch of industry; and thus the department has come into collision with the private and legitimate trade of the country, which finds itself crushed by an instrument, to the production of which it has been compelled to contribute, in the form of imperial taxation—a system calculated to sap public morality and the independent spirit of the people. The sum of money in question may appear small in amount, when contrasted with the national expenditure, but in the consideration of this subject, an important principle is involved, namely, 'how far, if at all, is it expedient for the Government to trench upon private enterprise either in the training and education of the people, or in the trade and manufacture of the country?'"

"The Kensington Museum system, in my opinion, contains within itself the germ of almost every objectionable form of Government interference with private enterprise, gradually substituting, on a colossal scale, the unhealthy and exploded principle of protection for that of salutary competition and free trade."

"The annual expenditure of the Kensington Museum amounts to no less than £60,415; of this sum £33,675, or more than half, is devoted to the salaries of officials."

It must be remembered that the South Kensington Museum forms part only of the "Fine Art Administrative Reform" question; a question, by the way, in which Mr. CONINGHAM has shewn that he takes a lively interest. Within its scope are the various departments, of which the National Gallery and British Museum may be signalled as the chief. These institutions, like all institutions whatever, as we remarked in our recent article, "Reform, Social, and Political," have grown up unsystematically, and at random. There is no unity of plan; no symmetry of co-ordination. Like the clothes of a man who has never been provided with a new suit since he was a boy; all our institutions, the undesigned fortuitous products of circumstances undirected by a controlling intelligence qualified by experience, digested into a scientific *rationale*, have to be continually cut open to enlarge them, and patched up, and vamped up, and darned, to hold them together, and botched, and repaired, and transformed, and altered, to fit the growing exigencies of the great innovator, time; until they get to resemble the first PITT's patchwork and tessellated ministry, as described by BURKE, or OVID's description of chaos.

"Nulli sua forma manebat:

Obstabatque aliis aliud, quia corpore in uno,  
Frigida pugnant calidis; humentia siccis,  
Mollia cum duris; sine pondere habentia pendus"

What we want is unity—uniformity of plan—completeness of ensemble and totality, and above all things responsibility. It must be remembered that we are not, in these remarks, discussing directly or indirectly, the specific internal administration of the British Museum and National Gallery. It is the question of general administration we are now upon—the question of giving unity of plan to the entire art department. It is in short the "Art-consolidation question" that we desire to place before the public in its proper light. We do not therefore wish to be understood as criticising the internal arrangements of the British Museum and National Gallery, simply because it would be as much out of place as if we were to discuss the merits of a particular statute in an article treating of the general question of "digests and codifications." Indeed the "observations" above cited, pay a compliment to the National Gallery, by indicating it as the direct antithesis of the South Kensington Museum, which it is their whole drift and purport to prove, is the very type and symbol of mismanagement in art administration. On this subject the "observations" proceed thus:—"This department, therefore (the South Kensington Museum), came into possession of the iron building with its 'contingencies;' but it was opened to the public according to South Kensington Museum rules, which are framed in direct opposition to the resolution of the Trustees of the National Gallery. 'That arrangements for the easy and free access of the public at all times and under all circumstances to the pictures of the National Gallery—are absolutely essential.'" Then with regard to the objects of acquisition and exhibition in matters of art. The most competent authorities are for confining these to model works only, or types of classes or genera, the best of their kind. Thus the best schools of art in all its multifarious developments, would be exemplified by their representative masterpieces. To sum up these brief suggestions we want unity, responsibility, and a judicious application of the principle of "art-selection." BACON tells us that man can only know and do in proportion as he observes and studies nature, and this latter point is but an application, by human intelligence, of Mr. DARWIN's law of "Natural Selection," just as the telescope and microscope are but artificial eyes.

#### THE WINE QUESTION: \*

##### THE TEETOTALLERS AND THE DEAN OF DOWN.

MR. Gladstone's budget, and his wine license scheme, having become matter of history, may be left to the test of experience, which, ere long, must determine with unerring accuracy, alike their merits and demerits, their virtues and defects. In the meanwhile we turn from the "light wine" debates to one which many readers will be apt to regard as the "heavy" wine question; a topic, nevertheless, involving some considerations of interest both intellectually and socially—we mean the Bible controversy, pending between the lovers of strong drink on the one side, and the abstainers on the other. Many of our readers may be surprised to learn, that for ten years past, this and kindred topics have had a literature of their own, industriously devoted to their discussion, and which, in England and America, has secured a circulation of many thousand volumes, and probably some millions of tracts. The most distinguished combatants engaged in this critical contest appear to be, on the current side of the question, in favour of Bible sanction for intoxicating liquid, Professor Maclean, of Princeton College, and Mr. Woodward, the Dean of Down; on the negative side, Professors Stuart, Nott, and Lewis, and Dr. F. R. Lees.

The *Leader* will not be suspected of taking any one-sided or partisan view of this question. Occupying an entirely independent position, we can report the progress of the battle with the most perfect impartiality; can declare the strong as well as the weak points of either party. In a former article, in reference to the statement that at the marriage feast in Cana, Jesus not only did not order the wine to be removed, but went out of his way expressly to turn water into wine, we pronounced judgment as follows:—"We have often heard this intemperate objection raised—never satisfactorily disposed of. Four hundred Gospels would not contain a rule of life in which *all* that we may partake of, and all that we must abstain from, is set down. The Gospels are not edited by Dr. Culverwell; they do not profess to teach us 'What to eat, drink, and avoid.' Nor was Jesus the founder of a sect, but the Prophet of Humanity. As such, we asked, 'Did He never partake of the juice of the vine? Is it presumptuous to suppose that He may have practically taught the *use*, as distinct from the *abuse*, of His Father's gift?'"

We still hold to this opinion; for the miracle had not a dietetic, but a *moral* and *theological* significance. The reason of its reproduction in the last of the Gospels alone towards the close of the first century, is obvious enough. The dualistic repudiation of the juice of the grape as "the blood of Typhon" was growing more prevalent, and the spirit of Asceticism, including the aspersion of marriage as an impure relation, was setting-in upon the early church. Now this miracle was precisely fitted to counteract the double heresy, and to reclaim nature from the domain of Ahirman, the principle of evil, to the sovereignty of the One God. Thus was it understood by St. Augustine. "At water turned by the Son into wine," saith he, "who doth not marvel? Though the Father doth the same in *vines* every year. The Saviour was present at this feast, because there were to be those of whom the Apostle speaks afterwards, *forbidding to marry*."

\* Is the Principle of Total Abstinence according to the Example of Jesus Christ? A Letter to a Friend. By the Dean of Down. Works of Dr. F. R. Lees, vol. II., Historical and Critical Papers on Temperance and the Bible, 1858. The Temperance Spectator. 335, Strand, London. Lectures on Temperance. By E. Scott, LL.D., President of Union College. Edited by Taylor Lewis, Professor of Greek. New York, 1857.

Scholars must be perfectly aware, that both anterior and subsequent to the Christian era, various popular bodies of abstainers existed. Voltaire long since noticed the fact in his "Spirit of the Nations." Neander, in his "Church History," observes that "there were different kinds of abstinent sects" (ii. p. 129). Professor Jowett, in his recent comment on the Epistles of St. Paul, lays great stress upon the prevalence of abstinence "in the centuries immediately preceding the Christian era." He admits that the same tradition which handed us the Gospels, "delighted to attribute a similar abstinence to James, the brother of our Lord; and to Matthew and Peter." The New Testament shows that Timothy, the Bishop of Corinth, was one of the *Enkratites*—a water drinker. Jowett adds:—"The apostolic canons admit an ascetic abstinence, but denounce those who abstain from any sense of the impurity of matter. Jewish, as well as Alexandrian and Oriental influences, combined to maintain the practice in the first centuries. Long after it had ceased to be a Jewish scruple, it remained as a counsel of perfection" (ii. p. 323).

The English Dean of Carlisle, Dr. Close, having some time back published an "Apology for Abstinence," assigning the reasons why he had taken the pledge, the Irish Dean, Mr. Woodward, has taken the field in defence of the moderate bottle. We have carefully considered the eight pages of plausible reasoning which the reverend Dean of Down has issued against the Teetotalers; and, looking at them as simple specimens of criticism and logic, we are bound to confess that we cannot conscientiously drink port and sherry upon the strength of them. Let us at least be honest; and if we will drink, let us not drink on fallacious pretences.

The first page of the eight begins with the proposition that Christ's example was a *perfect model* for our own, and ends with promising to decide, by the "inexorable logic of a demonstration," whether the example of Jesus inculcates, or is directly opposed to, the principle of abstinence! Now this loose statement might have passed well enough, without exciting surprise, from the lips of Mr. Spurgeon or Dr. Cumming—but from the editor of Professor Butler's works, we hardly could expect it. Surely, the learned Dean will not affirm that Christ's "example" of not marrying is "opposed" either to the principle, or to the practice, of marriage? To start with, then, we have here a false and illogical collation of terms. Christ's practice can be no example to us in many things. The Dean's Master flogged the traders out of the Temple with a whip of small cords, but is that, therefore, any part of the discipline of the Irish Church? Reason, founding itself upon circumstances which are ever varying, can alone determine in what cases Christ's example should be our model. Mr. Jowett has wisely said of several instances of precept and example—"these are sufficient to teach us how moderate we should be in reasoning from particular precepts, even where they agree with our preconceived opinions. The truth seems to be, that the Scripture lays down no rule applicable to individual cases, or separable from the circumstances under which it is given," p. 314. The staple to which the Dean has fastened his chain is loose; let us now test its successive links.

The second page alleges that our Lord's statement of the difference between John and Himself turns on this precise point. "John was strictly—(if I must use that barbarous Americanism)—a Teetotaler."\* Some of the books before us throw great doubt upon this allegation: nay, Dr. Lees, in his volume, repudiates the comparison entirely. It has already been shown that there were different kinds of abstainers in ancient times—some with good, some with partly good and partly bad, reasons; some enlightened and moderate, others extreme abstainers. For anything in the premises, therefore, Christ might have been one sort of abstainer, John another. Indeed, it is absolutely certain that the contrast had its limits practically; and even if we did not, by the very form of the words, come to such a conclusion, we should still be compelled to concede, that a general contrast does not warrant an universal inference of opposition. The record can never be abused to the justification of such a sequence as this, "that Christ used all sorts of bread and drink, from which John abstained." The Teetotaler may logically retort upon the Dean, that since John came, eating no bread at all, drinking no wine at all, while they take (if not all sorts of bread and wine), at least some sorts—he was both more and less than a Teetotaler; while Christ, who took the ordinary good bread, and the ordinary good wine, was precisely like themselves. The Dean appears to have fallen into the same fallacy as St. Augustine, who reproached the Teetotalers in the ancient Church with decrying wine, while they sucked the juice of grapes. "Quæ tanta perversio est, vinum putare Fel principis tenebrarum, et uvis comedendis non parere," (*De Morib. Manichaeor.* lib. ii. s. 44). Nevertheless, the Teetotalers were right in their distinction, as we know in this age of scientific analysis—and the Saint was wrong beyond all doubt. Christ, it may be alleged, like the modern Teetotalers, discriminated the wine-of-the-grape from the wine which is a mocker—sanctioned the *via media* between the dualistic-dogma and the scientific truth—distinguished between the "refreshing-juice" and "the tricksy-spirit" of alcohol. We should like to see how the Dean could meet that position.

The third page is devoted to the making of wine out of water at the marriage feast. We perceive a respectable Kensington chemist perpetually advertising, under the guarantee of the temperance leaders, a *Sacramental Wine*, at 36s. per dozen, for the use of churches, instead of poisoned Port or adulterated Tent.

Now, we imagine, that a miraculous power of transmuting water into such wine would not be at all objected to by Mr. F. Wright, and this may lead the Dean to consider that the pinch of the argument is not about wine in the abstract, but about the alcoholic nature of the wine actually made at Cana. The question of quantity must give way to the prior one of quality. Here Augustine, Neander, and Dean Trench, are all against Dean Woodward.

The fourth page is devoted to the Sacramental elements of bread and wine; concerning which, as it appears to us, the teetotalers are somewhat too scrupulous. Why, in that symbolic and commemorative institution, should we stop to consider the quality of the material elements? So far from despising the command regarding "the fruit of the vine," the abstainers have taken pains to establish a special manufactory of pure, unfermented wine, in this respect imitating some sections of the Jewish community. The Dean seems to know nothing of all this; and hence his chain of "inexorable logic" breaks asunder at every link. Let us, however, be just in our criticism. If we think the abstainer somewhat superstitious in his scrupulosity, unless he acts on moral and social grounds, we deem it equally inconsistent with true and high views of the ordinance, to stickle for Port or Tent, and object to pure grape wine; and it rises to a point of absurdity when we perceive men insisting on fermented wine because He is supposed to have drunk it, while they despise the unfermented bread which they know he consumed.

The fifth page is devoted to the apostolic teaching, and is preceded by the startling assertion that "it is obvious drunkenness was just as prevalent then as now, if not more so." We do not pretend to be so versed in scripture as the reverend Dean, whose business it is to peruse and expound it, but, certainly this statement sounds very novel, and seems very apocryphal. The gospels, so far as we recollect, rarely refer to this vice. Ardent spirits were then unknown. Christ never appears to have rebuked a drunkard. At the day of Pentecost, an absurd charge implying that Peter and his brethren were excited with drink, is at once silenced by pointing to the fact that it was only the *forenoon*. Paul, years after, declares that he and the Christians are sons of the day, and that they who are drunken, are drunken in the night. That the people there and then were as drunken as the people here and now, when every thirtieth habitation is either beer-house, wine-vault, or dram-shop, is a statement demanding stronger proof than the learned Dean has yet advanced.

We do not comprehend what purpose is served by the citation of such texts as the following: "Be not drunk with wine, wherein is excess." (Eph. v. 18.) "Run not with them to the same excess of riot." (2 Pet. iv.) Is it that "excess" only being here condemned, something short of excess is right? But this is not according to the usage of language, for even teetotalers will speak against drunkenness, without the slightest idea of sanctioning the use short of inebriety. Peter, in the above text, could not mean to imply that a little riot was good. If the Apostles, then, condemn drunkenness in ever so many texts, it does not follow that they do not, in other places, also condemn the drink, like the Severians of old, "because it is the cause of drunkenness."

"Inexorable logic" cannot be made out of negations: yet another negative argument of the Dean's is the following: "The contrasted fruit of the Spirit is not Abstinence, but Temperance." (Gal. v. 23.) What would the Dean think if we were to argue that *Virtue*, not "Chastity," was the fruit of the Spirit contrasted with *Vice*? Would he not reply that the larger term included, not excluded, the smaller? We turn to our Greek lexicon and find that "continence" and "abstinence" are, at least, two of the senses or applications of the word in the New Testament. So Paul evidently meant that Felix should "abstain" totally from his connexion with one of his two wives; and abstinence from wine was the regimen of those who ran in the Olympic games, to which Paul alludes in the second text. "Contain not" is the sense of a third passage. But what utterly destroys the inference of the Dean is the fact already stated, that the ancient abstainers were called *Enkratites*, from the very word for "temperance" used by St. Paul. To be "temperate," therefore, so far from excluding, very often included, abstinence.

Mr. Woodward is surely departing widely from the teaching of the Church, when he quotes the text, "looking unto Jesus, the author and finisher of our Faith," as if it could possibly mean that we were not to attend to deeds and duties, as the conditions and discipline of a holy life. Paul's advice commends itself to us as better than the Dean's. "Put ye on the Lord Jesus Christ, and make not provision for the flesh (eis epithymias) which tends to lust." This appears but the Apostolic echo of the proverbial warning of the older book, "Look not upon the wine, lest thine eyes look upon strange women."

The boldest of the Dean's affirmations against the abstainers is this:—"In the epistles where drunkenness is mentioned, not in one single instance is total abstinence recommended, or suggested, as its remedy." If this be so, the Teetotalers are scripturally weak, and the Dean is invincible; for we agree with him that the "expediency" argument is shaky. We are not, however, so sure that the Dean's assertion is quite correct. Though we have forgotten much of our college lore, we have still some roots of it left, and can thumb our New Testament, and spell out our Plutarch or Josephus at a pinch. In spite of our reverence for the Dean, doubts will arise that all is not right. If the apostles and evangelists—Paul, Peter, and Matthew, to wit—were Teetotalers, we should expect to find some trace of the doctrine in

\* It seems, by the way, that *Teetotal* is an old English and Irish word, used thirty years ago, both by Mr. De Quincey and Mr. Bannin; and, in sooth, we do not see that it is one whit more barbarous, or less euphonious, than the classical designation of *Nepheletics* (no-drinkers) adopted by the abstaining students of Edinburgh. It is certainly very analogous to the Latin (*temetum*, "newined.")



their literary remains; which we are not sure that we do not. If, on the contrary, tradition is wrong, how shall we account for the wide prevalence of teetotal doctrine amongst the early Christians immediately after the apostolic age? Such doctrines and practices must have had some root and authority.

Our doubts are critical as well as historical. On glancing at the New Testament, and even at the original of one of the texts cited by the Dean himself (1 Peter iv. 7), we find the most distinct and emphatic "suggestion" and "recommendation" of Teetotalism. So far as words and phrases go, nothing can be plainer. "Be ye therefore sober (in mind), and (in body) abstinent (*nepote*) unto prayer." Now, mark, we do not affirm that St. Peter at all means what he says; our argument at present against the Dean is, that the Apostle certainly says what the Teetotaler means—"drink not." Paul, in a parallel passage (2 Thes. v. 6), uses the proper word for *watch* in the sense of sober-in-mind, and, like Peter, adds—"drink not. Let us watch and abstain; let us, who are (sons) of the day, drink not (*nephomen*);" and this was in direct connection with drinking. "Those that are drunken are drunken by night" (2 Peter v. 8), is, if possible, still more explicit.

Turning to all our Lexicons—from old Schrevelius to Bretschneider, and from Donnegan to Scott and Liddell—we find the word *Neepho* defined as "vino-abstineo,"—to abstain from wine. Plutarch, and Porphyry, explain it as "wineless;" and Josephus, who wrote the same kind of Greek, and at the same time as the Apostles, actually uses the identical word of Paul (*nephomen*), to express the abstinence of the Priests in the Temple-service. The word, as every tyro may see, is a compound of *ne* "not," and *pino* "to drink." We have seen it somewhere alleged that in the Apostles' days this meaning had become obsolete; but an induction of usage shows that such was not the case. What augments the absurdity of the supposition that the original and proper meaning of the word—so conspicuous on the face of it—had become rare, or obsolete, in the age of the Apostle, is the fact that from the times of Pythagoras and Epicurus, to that of the Essenes or Therapeutæ, the practice and opinion expressed by the word had become more pervading, and more closely associated with conceptions of moral purity and religious duty. The argument, therefore, amounts to this—that as the fact became more definite and distinct to the mind, the phrase grew more lax and vague in its signification.

On the seventh page the Dean endeavours to rescue from the Teetotalers, Paul's hypothetical declaration of his willingness to give up flesh, or wine, or anything whereby his brother stumbleth (Rom. xiv. 21). The letter of the argument is not worth following; but the motive is vital. As Professor Jowett says, Paul's method of dealing with Jewish scruples "may be described as absorbing the letter in the spirit." The Dean's, as it seems to us, consists in eliminating the spirit, and making the letter useless, by transferring it to the inapplicable circumstances of the past.

Finally, on the tenth page, the Dean asserts that abstinence is a Mohammedan device, while he searches the New Testament "in vain, for any such inculcation of the doctrine of total abstinence." We have expressed our candid opinion, that there are at least a dozen texts which have a singular look of Teetotalism, whatever the sense intended by the writers may have been. Of that sense all men, who know the history of opinion in that age, are equally competent to judge. So far the Dean's logic is invalid; and we should like to see him attempt a new venture, better adapted to the facts and philosophy of the question. Voltaire, in his "Spirit of Nations," observes that "it was from the Maji and their Jannat that Mohammed first took his ideas of a Paradise. The prohibition of the drinking of wine was no new thing" (i. p. 85). It should be remembered, however, that Mohammed did not prohibit all wine, but only the intoxicating species, a point which Mr. Lane has made abundantly evident in his notes to the "Arabian Nights." Mohammed, in all probability, had access to the New Testament through some of the Monks on the Arabian border; and for ourselves, notwithstanding the Dean's very positive statement, we cannot ignore a strong resemblance in thought and language between the following fragments:—

2 Tim. ii. 26.

"And they becoming sober again out of the snare of the Devil, who are taken captive at his will."

1 Peter v. 8.

"Drink not, be watchful, for your adversary, the Devil, walketh about seeking whom he may drink-down."

The Koran, v. 7.

"O true believers, surely wine and lots are an abomination, a snare of Satan, therefore avoid them. Satan seeketh to sow dissension and hatred by means of wine and lots; will ye not, therefore, abstain from them?"

In conclusion, let us recommend the clergy to meet the question of temperance upon its own intrinsic merits, instead of putting ambiguous Scriptures in peril by a forced conflict with science. Let them, by a scientific and logical treatment of all new questions, whether of temperance or ethnology, avoid the sorrowful mistakes of the Church in past ages, as illustrated in the histories of Astronomy, Medicine, and Geology.

NEW WORKS.—We understand that Mr. James Blackwood has the following works in preparation:—"The Bishop's Daughter; a Story of the Dark Ages." By the author of "Squires and Parsons." "The Adventures of Mr. Ambiguous Law, an Articled Clerk," being notes and sketches founded upon fact. "Enoch: or the Sons of God and the Sons of Men." By Professor Robertson, Dublin.

## CONTEMPORARY PORTRAITS.\*

BOOKS associated with personalities, must necessarily be attractive; and our chance associations with individuals frequently bring the whole personality out in a manner scarcely to be described, but which must have been frequently felt. The book before us consists of both these relations. The writer (a lady) records the impressions which she has received from accidental acquaintance with celebrated characters. There are two dozen of these, according to the table of contents, but many more are incidentally drawn in under each specific heading. Our authoress claims credit for her fidelity to the truth of fact in her sketches. It is impossible, however, but in such notices as these errors must abound. Indeed, we detected several on a mere cursory glance. Thus, for instance, she states the late Rev. Edward Irving to have been an extempore preacher. The statement is most explicit. "He preached quite extempore, without any notes; and considering this—the variety of his language, embellished as it was by the choicest and most prodigal imagery, was as extraordinary as the rushing continuous torrent of words which flowed from his lips." Now at the time referred to, Mr. Irving wrote his sermons out at full, inserted them between the pages of his large Bible, read them with studied and elocutionary action, and afterwards published them in successive volumes, which appeared soon after their delivery. Enthusiastic persons subsequently recommended him to extemporize, as the only way to be really efficient; and, when the gift of tongues' delusion took place, Mr. Irving gave up the practice of writing, and trusted to the inspiration of the moment. Our authoress, also, heard him under these altered circumstances; and then mark the difference in her tone. The scene is in Newman-street:—

"Irving preached, but not as in the olden time. There was a vagueness and want of coherence in his sermon—a rambling confusion and discursiveness, quite different from his original style. Even the wonderful force and vigour existed no longer. At intervals they would flash out, but at no sustained length. He was like some grand ruin; and if the mind had become shattered in the conflict he had passed through, the bodily frame showed alike the devastating trace of its ravages."

The simple fact is, that Mr. Irving never became a good extempore preacher or speaker. His platform exhibitions were always failures. Our lady contemporary had mistaken, on earlier occasions, a theatrical delivery for extempore power, and not noticed the manuscript papers, floating between the leaves of the book. These being loose we have known more than once to have been displaced by an accidental puff of wind. To secure them, Mr. Irving was accustomed to keep them down with the forefinger of his right hand. This habit necessitated the characteristic action of the left arm, which Mr. Canning regarded as a grace, and imitated soon after in his great speech, in which he said that he "had called in the New World to right the balance of the Old." Indeed, actors and orators will find it of immense advantage to cultivate the use and action of the left arm.

A similar error we note in the lady's account of Mr. Sheridan Knowles. She tells us that he had written "The Wrecker's Daughter" (which she confesses she has not read), for the debut of one of his pupils, a fine woman named Miss Elphinstone, who became afterwards, by marriage, Mrs. Sheridan Knowles. It was Mrs. Warner who appeared in "The Wrecker's Daughter." The piece written for Miss Elphinstone was called "The Maid of Mariandorpt."

In such books as these, however, mistakes of this kind will occur; the authors, trusting too much to recollection, not being always thoroughly acquainted with the works of the celebrities whom they casually meet, and not being disposed to make the needful references. Perhaps, also, there is a certain charm in the fact of these blunders occurring. They suggest forcibly to the mind the real character of the intercourse between the reminiscence and the celebrity, and thence put the reader on his guard against implicit reliance, and induces him to make allowance for occasional and unavoidable misapprehensions.

One of the best sketches in these volumes is that of the Duke of Wellington. He is taken in two very different and contrasted views. These are exceedingly interesting. Take the first—the Iron Duke in a bad temper.

"My friend, when so unusual and important an event was to take place as a visit to the world's greatest living hero, had taken especial pains with her toilette—which, on this occasion, was in faultless taste, and of costly material. She really looked so bewitching, that I told her, as we drove along, that I was sure the Iron Duke would find her irresistible, and surrender a ready accordance to her petition."

"We arrived at his well-known residence at the exact moment intimated—half-past nine in the morning—and were shown into a large, of course handsomely-furnished, room, into which, as it was the depth of winter, sundry domestics were constantly entering to attend to and replenish the fire. Each time the door opened was a trial of nerve to my poor young friend, as she imagined it ushered in the Duke. After we had waited what seemed to our impatience a considerable time, unannounced, unattended, the Hero of Waterloo suddenly stood before us."

"The abruptness of his entrance completely threw me off my guard, and I exclaimed aloud, very stupidly now I think, 'It is the Duke himself!'"

"He was dressed in full uniform, as he was about to proceed to some Court or military ceremonial, I forget which, held that day."

\**Traits of Character, being Twenty-five Years' Literary and Personal Recollections.* By a Contemporary: 2 Vols. Hurst and Blackett.

It cannot surely be necessary that I should enter into a description of his appearance and features, which countless portraits have made familiar to every man, woman, and child in the British Empire. In all the infinity of pictures and busts taken of him, sufficient likeness is perpetuated to transmit an accurate idea of him to posterity, and the unborn will see the type and fashion of him whose glory will last whilst England herself survives. The only thing that struck me, when brought into personal contact with him, was that he seemed much shorter than I had fancied, and than he looked on horseback, where alone I had seen him before. My friend, who ordinarily was remarkable for the ease and gracefulness of her manner, on this unfortunate occasion completely lost all self-possession; and in fact was speechless—unable to stammer out one articulate word. The Duke regarded her for awhile with cold and pitiless gaze, nor sought in the remotest degree to remove or dissipate the confusion which so overpoweringly and really distressingly overcame her.

"Finding she did not speak, he said, in a voice of exceeding sternness, 'What paper is that you hold in your hand?' She faltered out that it embodied the petition she came to request in behalf of her relative. 'Give it me!' he said. He took it from her and read it attentively over; and then in tones the most curt, most harsh, most hopelessly and inexorably decisive, said, 'I am not the proper person to apply to about this. I could not do it if I wished—I do not know that I should if I could.'

"In conveying this cruel negative, not one softening tone of manner—not one transient look of sympathy or admiration in anywise mingled with or mitigated the pain he inflicted on his beautiful suppliant. I was petrified that a man could be so ungentle and uncourteous to any woman, much less to such a one as then stood before him. Nor can I now account for his severe, I may almost add ungentlemanly, reception of her, except by the supposition that he was annoyed at her exceeding nervousness—a phase of feeling alike to him unknown—perhaps incomprehensible; and possibly he thought it was assumed for effect, which it certainly was not; and as he was known to detest anything approximating to affectation or unreality, resolved, it might be, to punish what he fancied an exhibition of it.

"But if I was astonished at his treatment of Mrs. —, I was yet more immeasurably so when, as I had never opened my lips except to utter the exclamation as he entered the room, he came up to me, took hold of both my hands, and said, in the gentlest and blandest of tones, 'Is there anything I can do for you?' 'No, thank your Grace—I merely came as this lady's friend,' was my reply. And so our brief interview terminated; and from the moment we entered the carriage that awaited us, to the period when we arrived at my friend's house, I was entertained with nothing but the most vehement anathemas uttered by her against the 'brutality' of the Duke, as she called it, and wondering amazement at the cause of his extraordinary urbanity to me."

Now, take the Duke's portrait when in a good temper.

"He received me most courteously and kindly, himself rising to place a chair for me. He looked at me with intense scrutiny, and then said—'So you are a friend of Lord Carnarvon. Ah! he is a good man. Is he better?' I was sorry to hear he had been ill.' He then reverted to the subject which had led me to seek the interview, asking me many questions about my military friend—the name of his regiment—how long he had been in the army, &c. &c., winding up with the remark, uttered with a playful smile—'The fact is, I suppose, you are going to be married to him. Is it not so?' I gave a truthful negative to the question. 'Well, never mind—it is no business of mine. But tell me—have I not seen you before? I am sure I have.' It was said he never forgot any one he had once spoken to. I then recounted my former interview, when I accompanied Mrs. —. 'Oh! I remember it perfectly—the little woman that was so frightened at me. I did not like her: I thought her artificial. I take likings and dislikings in a moment. I thought, after you were gone, of your refusal when I offered to do anything for you. It is not often this occurs to me: I assure you it is much more frequently I that have to say No'—laughing heartily as he said it. 'But, come now, tell me all about yourself. Are your parents living?—are you a widow?—have you any children?—and what made you literary?' These interrogatories were spoken somewhat rapidly. I then gave him a short biography of my then brief, but too eventful life, to the details of which he listened with the deepest interest—going into the minutest facts—commenting with singular shrewdness and sagacity on some of the events narrated. He showed an extraordinary aptitude in discerning truth. A casual word or expression sufficed for him at once to comprehend a meaning not expressed. When, in the course of my brief history, I had to tell of sorrow suffered, wrong inflicted, nothing could exceed the kindly—I might say tender—sympathy he evinced. Of my father he inquired much. When I told him he had been identified greatly with Wilberforce and others in writing pamphlets, &c., towards the achievement of that great and noble work, the abolition of the slave-trade—'Was your father English? You are not an Englishman?'

"Your grace, I am a Scotch woman."

"Well, you may be, though you are not the least like one; but I am certain of this, you have Italian blood in your veins—you are the image of an Italian lady I once took a great interest in' (I wonder who it was?) 'I thought so the instant I saw you some years since.'

"Had he been a friend of years—one connected by ties of long companionship and intimacy, he could not have entered with more anxious, eager interest into my plans and projects, nor furnished me with wiser, safer counsel for my future career. After a very

long interview, during which I had several times offered to depart, all of which proposals were met with the words—

"Sit down again, I tell you. I want to hear more."

"But your Grace's time is so valuable."

"I should soon dismiss you if I wished it."

"I remembered, in the case of my poor friend, how abruptly he had indeed accomplished this."

"Will you take some refreshment? Perhaps you will like some tea, you women seem always ready for tea."

"I laughed, and told him I had breakfasted long since."

"We then commenced chatting again."

"What time do you get up in the morning?"

"Eight o'clock."

"Well, that is not very early—I rise much earlier than that."

"Whilst talking with him, I could scarcely imagine that in the simple, unaffected man before me, the warm and kindly sympathiser with woman's griefs, the familiar adviser in the minor occurrences of a life so different from his, it was the irritable Duke of Wellington I was conversing with, the greatest warrior of the age, the profound statesman and legislator. He, too, who, as rumour had asserted, was entitled to his *sobriquet* of the Iron Duke, from his stern invulnerability to pity, compassion, or sympathy. Never in my experience of life had I met with a man more gracious in manner. I was as perfectly at my ease whilst talking to him as if he had been one of my oldest, most familiar friends."

"At last, for even the pleasantest things must have a termination, the servant entered with a card, saying the gentleman was waiting to see him."

"Well, now I suppose I must really let you go. Now, do not be offended at what I am going to say—you literary people are not always very rich. Do you want any money to bring out this book?—if so, I will write you a cheque for any amount you choose to name."

"He took the pen in his hand, and placed the cheque-book before him."

"Come, what sum shall I write for?"

"I really believe if I had said £500, he would have written it; but drawing myself up with a terrible air of offended dignity I answered—

"Oh! your Grace, I did not come here for money!"

"He looked at my flashing eyes and kindling cheek, saying, in a good-tempered way—

"Come, now, do not look so angry—I would not hurt your feelings for the world; but I am so anxious you should let me do something for you."

"Well, let me, then, as I asked you, dedicate the book, please, to you, and take a copy of it."

"That you certainly may do; only put in a paragraph to say I am not responsible for all the anecdotes narrated in it. As for a copy, I will take the whole impression if you like. I should like to see Captain —. If you will name any day when I shall find him at your house, I will call on you."

"An arrangement for this was effected, and so our interview terminated."

This representation of the same man in two phases of his character, is as good as it can be. It is enough of itself to give a value to these volumes. Of a different kind is a sketch of Mrs. Percy Bysshe Shelley—it is a nicely tinted portrait, delicately shaded, and certainly does justice to the amiable and gifted original. As a companion portrait, we may accept that of L. E. Landon, whose death our Contemporary thinks was intentional.

The notice of Thomas Campbell strikes us as exceedingly judicious. In regard to the poet's domestic affliction, the melancholy fact of his son's insanity, our authoress makes the following sensible remarks.

"I inquired if she could trace his aberration of intellect to any known and specific cause, or whether it was hereditary? She answered no—that he had always been a shy, slow boy from childhood. The only cause she could assign as possibly tending to his ultimate insanity was this:—

"The very constant habit of visitors, when calling, saying to him, 'Well, are you, my boy, a genius too? Are you going to make as great a name and fame as your father?'

"After these often-repeated words he would start up, anguish stamped in each line of his face—'Mother, what is to become of me? I shall never be a genius, I cannot learn'—would then rush out of the house and be lost sight of for hours. The motive perhaps is good which induces people to talk thus to the children of clever and celebrated parents—assuming and expecting that, with their name and worldly possessions, they will inherit also the more priceless patrimony of intellectual wealth. But I think the habit most injudicious, and of great questionable advantage to the ultimate development of the child's capability. If a boy or girl possess within themselves that natural germ of genius which none can give or take away, depend upon it sooner or later it will burst into fruition without the aid of adventitious culture and cultivation. If they have it not, the consciousness of its absence, and being constantly taunted with such absurd questions as 'Well, have you the same brilliant endowments as your father or mother?' I can quite understand exercising, over a child of brooding and morbidly sensitive and misanthropic temperament, so depressing an influence, that ulterior insanity, as in the case of young Campbell, is an issue, however to be deplored, one scarcely to be much marvelled at."

The authoress in one place denominates her sketches *photographs*. They are such; and have the faults, as well as the merits of Daguerreotype. They reflect defects, as well as beauties. Some of her mistakes, are, evidently, those of her conversationalists. Thus she tells us that Dr. Jay informed her that he was acquainted with the Rev. Robert Montgomery's father—that he lived at Bath—that he



had a very respectful touch of the hat from him every day when he went his rounds—that his name was Gomery, and that his son Robert had chosen to add "Mont" to it, turning it into Montgomery, which sounded better. Now it happens that this calumny was imported into the *Quarterly Review*, while under the editorship of Mr. Lockhart. Mr. Montgomery very properly enclosed his baptismal certificate to the editor, who in the succeeding number informed his readers that, according to it, the gentleman in question had been christened by the name of Montgomery.

Many of these misprisions might have been avoided, if the writer had added to her personal experiences a more extended reading, and checked the statements she had heard by the testimony of trustworthy documents. The best written sketch in her book is that of William Lawrence; and she tells us that the most benevolent of her acquaintance were among the medical profession, next to them were the lawyers; but that the clergy were by far the least conspicuous for their virtues. Yet among the most glowing articles are those on the Rev. Mr. Bellew, Mr. F. W. Robertson, and Mr. Spurgeon. In respect to the last, she is quite enthusiastic.

Our contemporary, we should take it, is a good judge of acting; if we may judge of her by her article on Edmund Kean. One sentence of hers proves this. "His action," she remarks, "was not redundant, but ever happily and singularly *symbolical*, and appropriate to the situation depicted or the language employed." With the perception implied by these few words, the fair writer could not help being a competent critic. She is also eloquent and discriminative on poor Tyrone Power.

There will be found in these volumes some characteristic anecdotes concerning Lord Melbourne, Thomas Moore, Byron, Lady Blessington, Robert Liston, Dr. Kitchener, Mr. Justice Crowder, Viscount Dillon, Thomas Pringle, and Abraham John Valpy. These are for the most part relieved by episodes of other persons, and occasional anecdotes in reference to the author herself and her pets in the animal creation, the claims of which to our charity she advocates with earnestness and feeling. There are also two or three cases of clairvoyance and table-turning, the phenomena of which she appears to admit, but does not attempt to explain the philosophy. Her notice of Ellen Dawson is certainly curious; and as it is not a solitary instance, the case ought, long ago, with others, to have been scientifically investigated. That the natural cause is discoverable we feel certain; but while scientific men hold aloof from inquiries of this kind, there is very little hope of arriving at a desirable solution. There is a paper on Lord Macaulay, at the opening of the second volume, but it is by another pen, traces of which we fancy we see likewise elsewhere. Be that as it may, these volumes contain a large amount of suggestive matter—glances of character may be obtained from them which throw light on traits of individuality that otherwise suffer from the absurdity which necessarily exists where personal acquaintance is altogether wanting. For that, these notices are a fair substitute.

## FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE

### SPECIAL.

HANOVER, October 2, 1860.

**N**EXT to the war in Italy, and the discussions in the Austrian Imperial Council, the approaching meeting of the three monarchs at Warsaw occupies the heads and pens of German politicians, who are puzzling themselves and their readers with assertions, hints, and guesses with regard to the aims and possible consequences of the interview. Some see in it a coalition against France, others a sort of family council for the adoption of precautionary measures against an insurrectional movement in Hungary and Poland. The German journals maintain that LOUIS NAPOLEON sought an invitation, and was refused. The Paris telegrams announce, on the other hand, that an unsought invitation was declined by the French Emperor. By all accounts from Paris, we are led to believe that the interview is considered there a demonstration against France, and that a feeling of jealousy has been excited at the French court. It is, indeed, still a matter of doubt whether the meeting will take place, for the postponement of the EMPEROR ALEXANDER'S departure from St. Petersburg to Warsaw, and the consequent delay in the meeting of the monarchs would seem to imply that the Russian Cabinet at least is desirous of waiting to see what turn the affairs of Italy will take before adopting a definite and binding resolution; or, that negotiations are being carried on with a view to extend the meeting into a Congress of the great Powers of Europe; and although the English journals assert that the Queen's visit to Coburg is of a purely private nature, the general belief is that it stands in some connection with the Warsaw Conference.

Meanwhile the affairs of Germany are taking their old jog-trot course. The Congresses of Unionists, Economists, Architects, Chemists, Agriculturalists, Honey Cultivators, and all the host of preliminary or drill parliaments are over, and we shall not hear of them again till this time next year. Besides these Congresses we have lately had a demonstration of a more exclusively political character at Darmstadt. At the re-opening of the Upper Chamber four lords, among them the Prince of Solms-Lich, put a question to the Minister DALWIGK in the matter of the German National Constitution. They desired information respecting the probable issue of the demand which had been made by several members of the Germanic Diet for the development of the Federal Constitution of 8th June, 1815, with a view to strengthen, and gradually to

carry into effect, the Federal Unity of entire Germany. This question has excited the greatest astonishment among the liberals, who, like all the rest of the world, have heard of such a demand having been made in the Diet. The National Association will, doubtless, be highly delighted to find allies in the Federal Diet, where no one imagined there was the slightest tendency to unity. The international condition of Austria is becoming daily more threatening. The state of the public mind is plainly seen by the bold language held in the Imperial Council. The debates, which have been published at length in all the journals, sound in the ears of Germans almost revolutionary. When it is considered that this assembly consists of "men of confidence," selected by the Government itself, no one can doubt, after reading the speeches, that a total change of system must very shortly occur, if not by peaceable by violent means. In the debate upon the press and the concordat the discontent evinced was very great and general, although the defenders of the concordat, Cardinal RAUSCHER and Count THUR, performed their parts much better than did their opponents. In the debate of the 21st ult., upon the state of the finances, a perfect storm arose against the ministry. Down with the whole system or expect the ruin of Austria, was the theme of every speech. From this discussion we learn that during the last ten years about 800 millions of florins more taxes have been levied than during the ten years preceding, while, at the same time, the national debt has been increased by 1,300 millions, and the state capital decreased by 100 millions.

The negotiations said to be on foot between the Cabinets of Vienna and St. Petersburg, give still a good deal of work to the pens of the South German journalists. The Russian party maintain that an alliance has been concluded between Austria and Russia, while the reformers, on the other hand, assert that the negotiations have been broken off. The truth would appear to be that the negotiations are going on still between the two Cabinets. Russia proposes first and foremost a revision of the treaty of 1815, Austria is opposed to this from a wish, possibly, to keep on good terms with Prussia and England, who are supposed to be resolved to maintain that treaty at all risks.

In a circular note signed by the minister, VON SCHLEIMTY, the Prussian Government declares that the present movement is not convenient for any attempt to reform the Federal Constitution. It is tolerably evident that the convenient moment will never arrive if Prussia intends to wait for the unanimous goodwill and self-denial of the princes of Germany. The lukewarmness of the Prince Regent in the great national question of unity and constitutional government has tended very considerably to cool the enthusiasm, not only of the national Verein, but of the Hessians, and even of the Prussians themselves. Since the meeting at Toplitz and the announcement of the intended interview of the three monarchs at Warsaw, the Regent has shown a more decided opposition to the agitation for unity. A private letter states that the Regent in passing through the town of Duren observed the German tri-colour flag, the union banner, hanging from the window of a house. He immediately called an official, and sent him to the house to express his dissatisfaction with such demonstrations, and ordering the instant removal of the flag. By thus discountenancing the German idea, the prince is setting himself right with his fellow sovereigns, but in the same proportion rendering himself obnoxious to the great mass of the people. His former hesitation in granting constitutional representation, and present active discouragement of the union tendencies of the nation, have put an end for the time to all chances of Prussian supremacy. The regent was never very popular in this part of Germany, where there exists among the military, more especially, a traditional hatred of the name of Prussian, and just now these sentiments are extending among the other classes of the population. How matters stand in the South we may perceive by the desperate quarrels constantly taking place at Frankfort, between Austrians and Bavarians on the one side, and Prussians on the other. If the Regent continues in his present course he dare not rely upon the rest of Germany, in the event of a war against France. The late enthusiasm of the people of all countries of Germany for Prussia took its rise only in the firm belief that the Regent was favourable to real Constitutional Government, and the union of all Germany under one chief. This belief, and consequent enthusiasm, have been of very great service to Prussia, and while she was isolated the Regent took good care not to show the cloven foot; but now he has two despotic friends, and the support of liberal Germany can be dispensed with. According to the Prussian journals the complaint made by Captain MACDONALD is disposed of, the officials at Bonn having acted only in strict performance of their duty. Mr. EICKHOFF, the lawyer, who in a Hamburg paper made certain charges against the Prussian authorities, and was sentenced because he was unable to bring forward his proofs in confirmation of his assertions, although most people believed that he had spoken the truth, has again published a pamphlet, entitled "Police Profiles," and has again been prosecuted in consequence. One story related by him has caused some sensation, whether true or false the story is: The Count of LITTE, at present State-Attorney in Berlin, formerly State-Attorney at Potsdam, conducted the inquiry into the notorious despatch robbery in the Circuit Court of Potsdam, and moved for the apprehension of the President of the Ministry, Baron von MANTEFFEL, strong evidence having been produced which inculpated him in the robbery. The council

chamber of the court deferred coming to a resolution upon the motion; the minister of justice was informed of the circumstance, and on the very same day removed the Count of LIPPE to the Court of Appeal at Glogau. Why, the public are left to form their own opinion. At the close of the Austrian Imperial Council a minority of sixteen voted for a Constitution, unity of all the tribes, and representative assembly.

Mr. AUGUST BRASS, formerly of Berlin, and a very well known Liberal, at present established at Geneva, has published a pamphlet directed against the Emperor of the French, and criticising the means which he employs for the attainment of his aims. The following extract may not be uninteresting to your readers, if, as is asserted by the German press, a new journal has just been established by LOUIS NAPOLEON in London:—"The press," says Mr. BRASS, costs the Emperor immense sums, at the same time, however, performs immense service for him. The use which he makes of it is entirely new, and an invention of his own. Other Governments have their organs to announce what they intend to do, and for the purpose of preparing the public for any measure, and gaining their support for it. NAPOLEON does the very reverse. He employs, or makes use of, the periodical press to hide what he intends to do, to confuse, to confound, to destroy public opinion, to leave it no time to form itself. Let us take as an example a French journal. In this we find, first, the news brought by the two great correspondence establishments—the correspondence HAVAS in Paris, and REUTER'S office in London, not to mention the BULLIER'S, the STEPHANI'S, and the rest. On every important occasion, as the annexation of Savoy, the Italian struggle, the Oriental question, the insurrection in Sicily, both offices publish, and almost at the same moment, totally different reports. Any one disposed to regard this circumstance as a mere accident, as a contradiction arising from the uncertain nature of the communications, is greatly in error. The cause lies deeper. Both reports proceed from one and the same source, the Cabinet of the Tuilleries. The one calculated for the MURAT party, and the nationality humbug is sent to the 'Correspondence HAVAS'; the other, concocted for JOHN BULL, goes to Mr. REUTER. But both reports are published on the same day, in the same papers; for each party a bulletin of victory, and, therefore, for each party a defeat. Nobody knows what to think. Public opinion is held in suspense, till at last the affair, just as it suits LOUIS NAPOLEON, has become a '*fait accompli*,' and then, the *Moniteur* says, 'This is the logic of facts.' We have followed these manoeuvres, and, on the most different occasions, have always observed the same tactics. While the correspondence offices are working thus upon the grand scale, the journals are left to labour each in its sphere; but each receives, upon every important question, its particular instructions. The *Pays* receives the commission to commence a dispute with the *Patrie*, which terminates with an official kick, called in the language of French journalism, a '*Comminique*,'—a kick, which is administered by one or the other journals, according to circumstances; and the editor, who receives it, rubs his bruised person and applies the bank note which his gracious master sends as a cooling plaister. Such is LOUIS NAPOLEON'S press. But not the French press alone; for his organs are to be found all over the world—in England, in Belgium, in Germany, in Switzerland, in every country his agents are active. Some journals are bought, some are established. Opposition journals are run down by every possible means, paid correspondents, &c., &c. Money is of no consequence—economy is no consideration. At Genoa last year two journals, the *Esperance* and the *Nationalites*, were established at an outlay of half-a-million of francs, to lend their aid in the annexation of Savoy. The annexation having become a '*fait accompli*,' the one journal removed to Turin, there to labour in the interest of the Emperor in Italian affairs; and in Switzerland, as we hear from good authority, a new journal is about to appear, whose aim it will be to lead the Swiss by the nose for the coming events of next year. It dare not be doubted that the corrupted and corrupting press of LOUIS NAPOLEON is one of his most dangerous weapons, and he must be encountered by the honest press of Europe with all the energy and determination at command. LOUIS NAPOLEON'S press is not only dangerous in the form above mentioned, but more especially when it puts on the democratic mask, and wraps itself in the Carbonari mantle of the nationality deceit."

#### SERIALS.

*The People's Dictionary of the Bible.* Part 1. Manchester: Heywood. London: Simpkin and Marshall.—This is the commencement of a new work, which seems to be very well compiled, and promises fair to become a standard cheap book. The first part contains a map of ancient and modern Palestine, and comprises a portion of the work extending from the proper name Aaron, meaning a mountain of strength in Hebrew, to Agag, which, in the same language, signifies a mountaineer.

*The Comprehensive History of England.* Parts 31 and 32. London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and New York: Blackie and Co.—This is one of Messrs. Blackie's well written and useful publications, uniform with their excellent "*History of India*," noticed in our number of last week, and equally deserving of recommendation to the historical student. It takes a lucid and comprehensive view of the subject in its intellectual, moral, and social, as well as its religious, civil, and military bearings, and when complete the work will be illustrated by above 1000 engravings, on steel and wood. The illustrations before us—the subjects being persons, places, and events—are well chosen, and the book altogether is an excellent one.

*The English Woman's Journal.* No. 32. For October. London: Office, 19, Langham Place. W. Kent and Co. (late Piper and Co.). The characteristic articles in the present number, in addition to a good and varied miscellaneous contents table, are "A year's experience in Woman's work," a paper on the "Victoria Press," and one on "Co-operation of Needlewomen," which, as will be seen, is extremely interesting. The writer says:—

"Now, it is certain, that so long as capital is concentrated in the hands of employers, so long will labour (if abundant), be badly paid. It is therefore worth inquiry, if it may not be possible to render labourers in some measure independent of capitalists, by inducing them to combine for a common object—that object being the establishment of *ateliers*, in which each individual should be at the same time both labourer and capitalist. Such a plan would be well suited to sedentary trades, more especially so to those not requiring a great outlay of capital to commence with. Let us inquire if it might not be applied to the trades in which women are principally engaged. The trade of a dressmaker, who makes up the materials furnished to her, scarcely requires any capital, and is perhaps one of the most favourable for experiment. The object in view is not to confer *charity*, but to render the working class of women independent of it; by making their labour sufficiently remunerative to enable them not only to live in decency and comfort, but lay up a fund for sickness, or compulsory idleness from inability to procure employment. The plan is as follows:—That a house should be rented for a certain number of young women (say twenty) to be employed in the various branches of dressmaking, under the superintendence of a woman of middle age, who should be considered their mistress, who would regulate the household affairs, and keep order amongst the workwomen. This woman should be assisted by two others, whose occupation would be entirely in the workrooms, who would cut out dresses, fit them on, and arrange the work. It would be necessary before the establishment was formed, that a sum of money should be raised, either by borrowing it at interest, by contributions from associates (for which they should receive interest), or by gifts from wealthy persons, sufficient for the following purposes:—1. To furnish the house. 2. To lay in a small stock of the common materials used in needlework. 3. To provide subsistence for six months, until the establishment became known. 4. To provide for one year's rent and taxes. 5. To provide for one year's interest due on money borrowed. The two latter sums should be placed in a savings' bank, as a guarantee fund; because, if the establishment proved successful, a proportion of the cost of interest, rent, &c., should be deducted each week from the profits. The house after being furnished would require to be organized, and the following scheme is proposed:—1. That none but girls of good character should be admitted. 2. That the workwomen should be bound to obey the orders of the mistress and her assistants. 3. That the sleeping-rooms and workrooms should be kept thoroughly clean and airy. 4. That the rooms should be kept in order by the workwomen themselves, who should, in turns, be required to assist for one or two hours each day in all other household duties which would not spoil their hands and render them unfit to do fine work. This regulation would be beneficial to health, and would also teach them to fulfil their duties as wives and mistresses of families when they marry. 5. That ten hours be the limit of work. 6. That no needlework be done on Sundays and great festivals. 7. That all expenses be paid each week before any wages are paid, viz., house-rent (proportion for a week), coals and candles (ditto), washing (ditto), interest (ditto), taxes (ditto), a small sum for medical attendance and replacement of furniture, &c. (which sum should be placed in a savings' bank), also the cost of subsistence, i.e., bread, meat, &c. 8. That the workwomen be divided into classes, receiving different wages according to ability. That the mistress and her assistants should each receive a fixed salary, and that after the above-named payments have been made, the surplus should be paid over to the associates in equal proportions. 9. That no credit be given. In addition to these independent industrial associations, others affiliated to them might be formed. 1. A training school for workers, supported by contributions from persons not belonging to the working class. 2. An infirmary for sick members of the industrial associations. 3. An office of registration for women in want of employment, where extra help might be obtained when a pressure of business required it, and where those who wanted work might apply. This plan, which is susceptible of various modifications in practice, exemplifies the principles of co-operation among women to which we referred last month in the article on the '*Opinions of John Stuart Mill*,' of which a continuation will appear in November. The rules, the amount of wages, and the amount of reserved fund are all questions for discussion; but Mr. Mill's opinion is strongly favourable to the formation of co-operative or joint-stock companies as soon as the artisans of any trade are sufficiently advanced in education and self-control to be capable of working well in combination. The success of the Rochdale Mill, in Yorkshire affords a splendid instance of such combination."

*The Welcome Guest.* Part XII. October. London: Houlston and Wright.—The present part of this popular periodical completes a volume. The authors' index prefixed to it, shows the secret of its success, in the array of well-known talented writers whose names appear in it. The preface says:—"The '*Welcome Guest*' will henceforth contain thirty-two pages each week instead of twenty-four as heretofore: it will thus present the largest quantity of original literature ever before printed in a weekly sheet, and it therefore becomes the cheapest illustrated periodical of the age." After announcing a new tale by Gustave Aimard, the Indian hunter and traveller, the preface continues:—"The other features peculiar to the '*Welcome Guest*' will, however, be in no way neglected. Mr. George Augustus Sala is engaged on a series of papers to be illustrated by William McConnell, and to be called the '*Streets of the World*'; a collection of sea stories by the author of the '*Tales of the Coast Guard*'; a weekly review of '*Science and Art*'; and a series of social '*Essays on Popular Topics*;' will also appear at regular intervals. In a word, the proprietors are resolved to spare no outlay, shun no labour, in rendering the '*Welcome Guest*' not only the cheapest but the best periodical of the age. They leave their cause confidently in the hands of the public, for they feel assured that their efforts will be fully appreciated."



*Fraser's Magazine*. No. 370. October, 1860. London, J. W. Parker and Son. "A. K. H. B." opens the present number with a very amusing and delectable paper, entitled "Concerning Scylla and Charybdis," by which are typified the extremes of conduct into which people rush, so seldom finding the "golden mean." There is a "Last Word on Lord Macaulay," which will be read with interest. The number also contains chapters 27 to 29 of "Gryll Grange," "Ida Conway," chapters 3 and 4. "A Ride for the Ring," one of G. J. Whyte Melville's amusing papers; "A Snow Pic-nic;" "The English Pompeii," may also be specified. The "Chronicle of Current History," summarises the month's events, after the condensed and comprehensive fashion of our "Record." The graver articles, in addition to the Chronicle, are a paper on "The Financial Condition of Turkey," and one on Professor Owen's work on Paleontology, the importance of the discussions in which cannot, in a scientific point of view, be over-rated. We extract the following passages:—"With respect to the origin of species, the two extreme views, one or the other of which has hitherto been generally held by speculators upon this most interesting subject, may be broadly stated as follows. According to one each species is distinct and immutable, and was originally produced by a distinct act of creative power; according to the other, species are mutable, and have been produced by constant transitional variations from a small number of original types. The adoption by Mr. Darwin of a peculiarly attractive form of the latter of these views has recently directed the public attention most strongly to this subject; and the opinion of so distinguished an authority as Professor Owen cannot but be anxiously looked for and respectfully received. On this question the Professor expresses himself with the utmost caution. One thing, however, is clear, that he does not believe that each species has had its origin in the direct interference of a first cause—in a distinct and special exertion of the creative power. 'It is not probable,' he says, 'that the species of the mineralogist and the botanist should be owing to influences so different as is implied by the operation of a second cause and the direct interference of a first cause. The nature of the forces operating in the production of a lichen may not be so clearly understood as those which arranged the atoms of the crystal on which the lichen spreads. Pouchet has contributed the most valuable evidence as to the fact and mode of the production by external influences of species of Protozoa. We would simply remark, that if it be granted that species are originated, not by a direct interference of creative power, but by some modification of the ordinary course of generation, the question is at once limited to the amount of time required for the production of a new species. Does one species pass into another, as supposed by Darwin, Lamarck, &c., through a long series of infinitely small transitional modifications; or is the change effected, as has already been suggested by the author of *Vestiges of Creation*, by a sudden and abrupt leap? Is it more probable that the dog should, through a series of gradations extending over many generations, have descended from the wolf; or that, when the time for the introduction of the new species was fully come, a pair of specific wolves should have suddenly produced a specific dog? Another question closely related to those to which we have just referred is, whether the course of animal life upon the earth, from the earliest periods down to the present time, has or has not been one of progressive development. We can scarcely conceive how any one who attaches a real value to paleontological evidence can hesitate to agree with Professor Owen's verdict on this question, that, as far as any general conclusion can be derived from the existing mass of evidence, it is against the doctrine of the uniformitarian, and that, in regard to animal life and its assigned work on this planet, there has plainly been an ascent and progress in the main.' The principal objection urged by the uniformitarian against the theory of the progressionist is, that this theory rests entirely upon negative evidence. But on what other than negative evidence does he admit the provisional distinction between paleozoic, mesozoic, and caenozoic strata? On what other evidence does he base his conviction that enaliosaurs did not exist in the tertiary period, or that the numerous marine invertebrates which are characteristic of the paleozoic age are extinct in existing seas? When Mr. Darwin propounds his theory of natural selection, does the uniformitarian hesitate to bring against him the negative evidence afforded by the non-discovery of fossil transitional forms? Did it never occur to him that he is relying upon precisely that imperfection in the geological record which the most advanced of progressionists is compelled to postulate in support of his theory? As Professor Owen well observes, no order of the mammalian class is at the present day represented by such numerous and widely-dispersed individuals as that of cetacea, which as fishes, dwell and can only live in the ocean. The members of this order attain to a size far surpassing that of the largest recent or extinct animals; and are admirably adapted for fossil preservation, by the complete ossification of their skeleton and the large number of their vertebrae. If, therefore, cetacea had existed in paleozoic or mesozoic seas, it is absolutely inconceivable that they should not have left abundant evidence of their existence in the deposits of these oceans. When we compare the scanty and dubious evidence of them in secondary strata with the extraordinary abundance of their remains in the Suffolk craig, surely the only rational conclusion is to regard the former indications as marking the period of the first introduction of this order into the seas of our globe. Evidence has, however, been recently adduced which seems to show that the introduction of man into this planet took place at a date greatly earlier than that usually assigned to this event by the students of Biblical chronology. Flint instruments called 'celts,' unquestionably the work of human hands, have recently been discovered at considerable depths below the surface, in beds of stratified gravel, probably of post-pliocene age, associated with the fossil remains of many extinct mammalian animals. Human bones have likewise been found, mixed with those of extinct carnivora, in ossiferous caverns in various parts of Europe. The present condition of the evidence is scarcely such as to warrant any authoritative conclusion on this most interesting point; but Sir C. Lyell, at the meeting of the British Association at Aberdeen, expressed his opinion that the antiquity of these flint instruments, if compared with the times of history and tradition, is great indeed: his

belief being mainly grounded upon the immense time required for the formation of the gravel deposits in which they have been found."

*Once a Week*, Part 15. September. London: Bradbury and Evans.—There scarcely ever was a periodical publication, of any price whatever, in which so wide a range, and so complete an *ensemble*, as regards variety in the instructive and amusing elements of a literary journal, and those of first-class quality, have been presented to the public as in the excellent serial before us. The illustrations are capital, the fiction of a sterling character, and the information copious and accurate. In the part before us there is an interesting paper on "Representative Women." The "Scientific Students" selected are Caroline L. Herschel, Sophie Germain, and Mrs. Somerville. The history and character of the second are very curious. We quote the article:—"Next comes the French lady, who was born later and died earlier than Caroline Herschel. Sophie Germain began her career in a very different way. Hers was a case of such a preponderance of the mathematical faculties that they regulated her whole mind and life. She loved poetry, as many mathematicians have done; and she insisted that the division set up between reason and imagination was arbitrary and false. We now and then hear from superficial persons an expression of wonder that the finest taste is found in those who are conspicuous for judgment; but Mademoiselle Germain would have wondered more if the case had been otherwise; for she saw how the decisions of reason must harmonise with the principles of taste. Goodness was, in her eyes, order; and wisdom was the discernment of fundamental order. As fixed relations exist among all truths and all objects, and the discovery of any one may lead to the discernment of any number, no heights of speculation astonished, and no flights of fancy disconcerted her. She was mathematical if ever human being was so; but this did not mean that she was prosaic, rigid, and narrow. She was qualified for large and philosophical criticism in literature, no less than for inquiry into the theory of numbers; and she applied herself, amidst the tortures of death by cancer, to exhibit the state of not only the sciences, but of literature at different periods of their culture. This was the subject of her posthumous work. . . . The more terrible the prophecies she heard in her father's drawing-room (he being a member of the Constituent Assembly, and therefore living in political society) the more strenuously did little Sophie apply her faculties to this History of Mathematics and the studies it indicated, to the amazement of her family, who could not conceive why she was suddenly engrossed in the study of Euler. They were not only amazed but displeased: and among other modes of opposition they took away all her clothes at night, when the weather was so cold as to freeze the ink in the glass. Sophie quietly rose, when they were all asleep, wrapped herself in the bedclothes, and pursued her studies. The elementary books she could lay hold of were not such as we have to learn from now. They were full of faults and omissions, according to our present view; and they gave her more trouble than her family did. She advanced beyond those books, however; and in time her family let her alone. During the Reign of Terror she made herself mistress of the Differential Calculus of Cousin. Times improved for her when society was so far settled as that the Normal and Polytechnic schools of Paris were opened. By one device or another she obtained the notes of many of the professors' lessons; and she was presently bewitched by Lagrange's new and luminous analysis. It was the custom for such students as desired it to offer their observations in writing to the professor, at the close of his course. Sophie took advantage of this custom to get her notes handed in to Lagrange, as coming from a student; and great was the praise awarded to the mysterious student, whose real name was soon betrayed to the great man. Her first specific enterprise illustrates her courage and perseverance as thoroughly as her whole life. Napoleon was dissatisfied that there was no scientific expression of the results of the curious experiments of Chladni on the vibrations of elastic metal plates; and he offered an extraordinary prize if the Institute could discover the mathematical laws of those vibrations. Lagrange at once declared the thing impossible; that is, it would require a new species of analysis. Few would have thought of proceeding in the face of such an opinion: but Sophie said, 'My dear master, why not try?' After a world of study, she sent in, as the result, an equation of the movement of elastic surfaces. It was faulty; and she saw why. But for the irregularity of her mathematical education, the failure could not have happened; and she set to work to remedy the evil. She actually produced the new kind of analysis which Lagrange had declared to be necessary; and he was the first to applaud the feat. Moreover, he obtained the exact equation from her scheme. She herself pursued the application, and obtained honourable mention for this second attempt. She was invited to enter again into the competition; and on this third occasion she succeeded completely. . . . She wrought out the applications of her own methods, and supplied several theorems to Legendre on the theory of numbers, which he published in the supplement to his second edition; and the further she went in mathematics the more widely she extended her studies in other departments, especially chemistry, physics, geography, and the history of philosophy, science, and literature. She employed her analytic faculty in all directions, and manifested her synthetic power on every subject which she touched. We are told that in her manners and conversation, the utmost grace of accuracy was manifested. Her expression of her ideas and feelings, and her narrative of incidents were so precise, so brief, so perfect, that no improvement was possible, and every alteration must be for the worse. The same fitness, clearness, sincerity, appeared in all she did. Her life was not the less genial for this, nor her conversation the less lively and natural. It had a somewhat poetical cast, or seemed to have to those who were expecting to find 'a mathematical prude,' or a dry pedant. She died in 1831, after long and cruel suffering, heroically borne. She was fifty years old—younger by a generation than Caroline Herschel, but dying seventeen years before her."

*The Christian Examiner*, No. 221. September, 1860. Boston, U.S.: Walker, Wise, and Co. The current number of this American periodical contains the second article on Thackeray's works, whence we quote the following passages which show the writer's capability of appreciating the great anatomist of modern society and faithful delineator of character:—"Thackeray's books, like Mrs. Primrose's 'wedding gown,' wear well, though they may not at once captivate the fancy."

His peculiarities of style must be softened to us by familiarity, before we can detect the great humanity under the surface cynicism, and fully recognise the artistic grace of his life-like creations. His delineations are quiet and natural; he startles with no stage effects, no burlesque, no caricature; we smile or sigh as the living panorama passes, but seldom laugh or passionately weep. We are lookers on, not actors in the drama, and earnestly but calmly watch the progress of the plot, and the developments of character—our judgment unwarped by intensely excited feelings, our mirth rational, and our sadness salutary. His stories are eminently suggestive, and he rarely analyzes his characters. This is a great charm of his books. It undoubtedly requires much less skill to describe a character, than to force that character to unfold itself, and to change and modulate it in harmony with the incidents of the story. And it is in this gradual development that Thackeray excels. It has been Thackeray's mission to portray life as it is. He brings more than great creative genius to the task; he has read with clear vision the mysterious scroll of the human heart, and gives us the pages as he finds them—now bright with the record of noble deeds, now blurred by weakness and folly, and now deeply stained by guilt and crime. His books are full of moral lessons—lessons that will make us wiser and better if we heed them. We find there no glow of false sentiment, which perverts while it dazzles; vice is never clothed in attractive garb, and though deceit and hypocrisy are unmasked, honour is paid to every womanly grace, and every manly virtue. The present number also contains article fourth on Mr. Tom Taylor's Recollections of the late C. R. Leslie, R.A., which will be read with interest. We also find a notice of one of the most remarkable productions of the past year, namely, "The Thought in aid of Faith, by Sara S. Hennell," published by Mr. Manwaring, the successor of Mr. John Chapman. The work in question is thus summarised:—"As a help to other inquirers, the results of the most radical and uncompromising thinkers who have written since, and been made accessible to the English reader. Thus, Feuerbach represents for her the 'Essence of Christianity,' and Mackay's 'Progress of the Intellect,' its development; in discussing the 'Christian System,' she traces the course of thought from Unitarianism through Mr. Martineau to Francis Newman, with whose pure Theism she is not satisfied to rest; her 'Principles of Psychology' are those of Herbert Spencer, adopted without qualification or reserve; her view of the 'History of Philosophy' is wholly in the light of Lewes and Comte; and for the 'Science of Morality' she starts with the expediency doctrine, as defended by Henry Thomas Buckle. Six chapters thus cover the wide field of modern speculation. They are preceded by an Introduction, setting forth the personal motive and experience from which the inquiry has started, and followed by a conclusion, in which the bearings of the whole on personal faith and hope are courageously and calmly stated. The argument of the book is not, as might possibly be guessed, to protest against anything in the most radical and seemingly irreligious of the results she registers; but, explicitly reducing psychology to physiology, religion to anthropology, and morals to philanthropy, renouncing all personal hope of another life, and holding the conception of a personal God to be only the image of himself which man projects upon the vast Unknown—nay, denying the very distinction of matter and spirit, her purpose is still to vindicate the intellectual harmony, the moral progress, and the spiritual calmness and trust, which belong fitly to the domain of faith."

## RECORD OF THE WEEK.

### HOME AND COLONIAL.

It was expected as the past week drew to a close, that the growing complications abroad, and the inclement weather at home, would tell unfavourably on the financial barometer, but we are happy to record an agreeable disappointment, for they stood firm at 93½ to 3-8, notwithstanding the clouded sky and the gloom which obscured the political horizon, and only suffered a subsequent depreciation of about 1-8. The past week was very unfavourable throughout for such portion of the harvest as had not been garnered, for when not actually raining, which was seldom the case, the air was so damp and chill, and sunshine so rare, that the intervals during which the wet was suspended were of very little avail in many localities; in some, however, there was a less unfortunate state of affairs to chronicle. The bullion in the Bank was £123,807 less than the preceding week, the total being £16,255,951.

The fine mild weather of the present week has brightened our prospects in more senses than one. The harvest may now be looked upon, as we anticipated in these columns, as amply fulfilling the expectations of those who looked for a fair average yield. The financial as well as the atmospheric barometer rose towards mid-week. Consols reaching 93 3-8 to 1/2, at which they evinced a tendency to considerable firmness.

Richard Williams, the "pseudo-clergyman," who had obtained a curacy by false representations, and perpetrated a long tissue of frauds, having been arrested in London, and sent in custody from the metropolis to Oundle, committed suicide at Northampton by throwing himself under a train, which instantly killed him, the body being mutilated and disfigured.

Another party of Garibaldian excursionists, numbering nearly 500, embarked on board a vessel called the Emperor, at Harwich, as last week closed.

The revenue returns for the past quarter, which will be found at length in another column, show a falling off, from obvious causes, in customs, and an increase of near £5,000,000, arising chiefly from income-tax, excise, and post-office. The prosperous state of the country in its mercantile and industrial relations being prominently shown by the figures in question.

Alderman Cubitt was chosen on Saturday as the Lord Mayor elect. The Court of Aldermen, we may state in connexion with civic matters, have resolved to alter their meeting day from Saturday to Friday.

The North Atlantic Telegraph is progressing satisfactorily, as we learn through a communication from Mr. Croskey; a considerable portion of the Iceland coast has already been surveyed for the purpose of the enterprise.

The criminal record of the week does not flag. A murder of peculiar atrocity has been perpetrated at a cottage, adjoining Urpeth Corn-mill, seven miles from Newcastle. One Milner Loecky having stabbed his wife, a lodger, named Harrison, interfered to protect her, when he immediately became the object of the man's fury. Loecky inflicted a mortal wound, which speedily terminated in the death of his new victim. In the matter of the Stepney murder the man Mullins was committed for trial on Tuesday. The inquiry into the late tragedy at Road is pending as we write, but without much prospect of any decisive issue. At Aldershot, a soldier, named James Johnson, has murdered two men with one shot—Sergeant Chip and Corporal Cole: the ball passing through the first and then entering the body of the second.

In the matter of the Road murder, Elizabeth Gough, the nurse, was taken into custody at the close of last week, on the charge of having perpetrated this crime.

This week (Monday) commenced the winter session at the hospitals, when the usual opening addresses were delivered to the students.

The Victoria Terminus, at Pimlico, forming the nucleus where the connecting threads of the lines north and south of the Thames are to be agglomerated into a sort of locomotive love-knot, was opened on Monday.

The ladies of Brighton, by the hands of Mrs. William Coningham and Mrs. J. White, the wives of the liberal members for the borough, have presented silver bugles to the Artillery and Rifle corps of local Volunteers. The presentresses delivered, with graceful enunciation, appropriate addresses. Mr. William Coningham, M.P., for Brighton, and his son were present in their respective uniforms of the 1st Sussex, and the Eton corps, to which they belong.

An accident happened to Prince Albert, on Monday. As he was returning from shooting, the horses ran away with the carriage, and the Prince, who jumped out, had his face slightly scratched. A telegram, dated Tuesday, from Lord John Russell, we are happy to state, informs us that the injury was nothing to speak of, and that the Prince was convalescent.

Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Digby Seymour, and Mr. Bristowe have appeared at public meetings during the week, the first to address his constituency, the last two at Southampton and Kidderminster. Mr. Seymour vindicated the measures of Mr. Gladstone in finance, and Lord John Russell as regards Parliamentary Reform. Mr. Pigott, the member for Reading, having become Governor of the Isle of Man, his brother, Mr. Serjeant Pigott has come forward to solicit the suffrages of the constituency. His "platform" comprehends retrenchment, extension of the elective franchise, church-rate abolition, and income-tax reform.

The funeral of the late Mr. H. Ingram, M.P., was fixed to take place yesterday (Friday).

With regard to the commercial treaty with France, the organs of that party the views of which are supposed to be, as far as it goes, embodied in this important measure, and one of whose recognised chiefs has had the "carriage" of it confided to him both in principle and detail, and which are therefore likely to be well informed, state, in recent Nos., the present positions of the matter. The *Manchester Examiner and Times* states, that in consequence of one of those mishaps incident to diplomacy, the entire tariff of metals will be delayed for another week. The *Morning and Evening Star* publishes that portion of items which, by article 16 of the treaty, are to be admitted by France at the new duties from the 1st October. "The various rates," says the *Star*, "in the new tariff are adapted to a classification which is based in general on the greater or smaller amount of human labour bestowed upon the same weight of material, or in other words, on the cost of production, as far as that is possible, in a new tariff which knows no *ad valorem*, but only specific, duties. The first thing which strikes one in the classification as well as in the rates, is the extreme similarity to the provisions of the Zollverein treaty." After comparing the two tariffs, the article continues, "in the case of iron in bars the duty is fixed at the uniform rate of 7 f. per 100 kilos, while the Zollverein treaty charges it at two different rates, and both higher, which fact exercises a very injurious effect on building and railway industry, and yet this does not shut out English competition. France will get a decided start by being enabled to import the English article largely for her consumption, which she has hitherto been precluded from doing, by the high duties imposed. The case of steel merits special mention, the former exorbitant duty having been reduced to 15 f. per 100 kilos." This is a fair logical carrying out of the free-trade principle. Take off these prohibitive duties and iron will be produced where it can be produced cheapest, best, and most plentifully, namely, in England, and be distributed where most wanted, namely, in France; things will find their own level, and human needs be best satisfied. *Voilà* the philosophy of the question in a nutshell. And so with any other article, as wines. Here the case is reversed; France can produce them better, cheaper, and more plentifully than we, and why we should be prevented by prohibitive duties (and all duties are more or less prohibitive in their tendency) from drinking them, it would sorely puzzle the enemies of free-trade to explain.

### FOREIGN.

We resume the thread of our Italian "Record." As last week drew to a close we received tidings of the advance of General Fanti's corps upon Rome; the despatches which left the scene of action, describing the head of his force to be at Bracciano, within 17 miles from the capital. The object of the Sardinians was to surround the city itself so as to avoid a collision between the French and Garibaldi. On the other hand, the French troops appeared to have occupied Frascati and Albano in addition to Civita Vecchia and Rome. The forts of Pulito and Pelago had fallen before the prowess of the besiegers of Ancona, and the capture of Gardette was considered only a question of hours when the advices left, while the whole suburb of Porta Pia was in the hands of the Sardinians, and on Friday Delle Grazie, another fort, rewarded the efforts of the "liberators." Lamoriciere in person was conducting the defence of the city. The *Times* speaks of this commander as "the Pope's footman" who has been "soundly thrashed." Notwithstanding the state of blockade in reference to the beleaguered city,



the Sardinian Government formally announced that the principles of maritime law recognised at the Paris congress, will be strictly carried out. In Sicily the forts of Pescara and Agosta were in the hands of the liberating army. So matters stood, as far as news had arrived, as the past and present week joined hands; but we were not kept long in suspense for the decisive blow. Tidings arrived that Ancona had fallen on Saturday, chiefly through the effective operations of the fleet, and that Lamoriciere (who, as the *Times* observed, had issued some of the most murderous manifestoes ever put forth), and his whole garrison were prisoners of war in the hands of the Sardinians. Nay, more; that his portfolio had got into General Fanti's hands, and had been found to contain papers of the most compromising character, showing that a conspiracy was going on against the French Emperor by his own protégés. Meanwhile the official organ of the French Government announced, on the last day of September, that the forces occupying Rome were to be reinforced by a division of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, and a battery of artillery, and that an intimation had been conveyed to Sardinia that General Goyon "had been ordered to extend his action as far as the military conditions on which it is dependent will admit"—a somewhat obscure announcement, which, however, meant that he is to prevent the liberating armies from coming to closer quarters with the Pope. And intelligence of a nature calculated to bear out this view of affairs, reached us from Paris, touching the reply made to M. de Cadore, who had been commissioned to ascertain the course which the Emperor Napoleon would actually pursue. France, however, and when we say France, we do not literally mean the French people, but use the word figuratively as signifying the French Emperor,—had decided that the operations of her troops be confined to a passive and quiescent position. Thus it would appear that even the Emperor finds it politic not to openly defy the whole public opinion of the civilised world. As for the enlightened people of France, they, we believe, are heart and soul with the liberating movement. The *Moniteur*, with oracular and enigmatical significance, tells us that it will appertain to the great powers, in congress assembled, one day to decide on the questions which have arisen out of recent events in Italy," up to which decision, it seems, that "the Emperor's Government, in conformity with the mission it has imposed upon itself, will continue to discharge the duties resulting from its sympathies with the holy father, and from the presence of the French flag in Rome, the capital of the catholic world,"—a very pretty piece of diplomatic obfuscation. At Tivoli the Sardinians could see the spires of the eternal city, while their own panoply might in turn be perceived glistening in the rays of the sun. Whether they would make an attempt to occupy the "capital of the Catholic world," or pass it in a lateral direction towards Naples, was, at the time of the despatch leaving, problematical. On the other hand, after the check received by Garibaldi's forces at Capua, the Neapolitan army followed up its success, real or apparent, by recovering the stream of the Volturno, as their line of defence. Victor Emmanuel set out for Florence and Bologna on Friday week, amidst enthusiastic acclamations, and almost simultaneously, a deputation from Naples set out to meet him, with a view of inducing him to annex the latter place, and thus put an end to anarchy and disorder. In connection with the ostensible leaning of the French Emperor towards the Pope, must be mentioned M. de Thouvenel's alleged threat to make himself conspicuous by his absence from the councils of his master, but whether this was an obsequious anticipation of the presumed wishes existent in the Imperial mind, or whether it was prompted, or whether it was spontaneous, or whether it partook of the character of both, and also, whether the Emperor wants to be in a position to tell the Pope that he has done more than his Holiness deserved, and must abandon him to the fate which the inexorable and irresistible logic of events so clearly indicates, are contingencies dimly looming in the future. However, on the departure of M. de Cadore with such comfort for the holy father as diplomatic assurances, which the course of events appears likely to neutralise, can afford, the foreign minister has determined to keep his place. The contest, we may here remark in passing, between the Neapolitan troops and the Garibaldians, seems one of those deadly struggles, in which the idea of giving quarter seems not to enter the minds of the combatants. At mid week we learned that the success of the Garibaldian arms had been placed beyond doubt by the issue of the action at the Volturno. The rising of the population had spread in every direction, and the Sardinian troops converging to the very gates of Rome, were upon the point of entering the Neapolitan territories. A space of five miles from the city had been placed under the ostensible protection of the French flag. To turn now to the diplomatic side of affairs, Garibaldi, putting out of consideration the cession of Nice, has shewn a disposition to preserve amicable relations, and act in concert and unison with Victor Emmanuel. A new ministry was about to be formed at Naples, consisting of members favourable to that line of policy which will eventuate in the absolute and unconditional annexation of Sicily to Sardinia, as opposed to the contention of the Mazzini party, who, to quote their manifesto, urge that "a free and united country will not be formed by annexing this or that province to Piedmont, but by amalgamating Piedmont and all the provinces of Italy, and Italy with Rome, which is its centre and heart." Bertani had resigned, and Saffi had withdrawn from the pro-dictatorship of Sicily. Spain's support of Bomba (taken at what it is worth) has, as a matter of course, been exhibited, in its endorsement of his memorable "protest," which formed the subject of a leader in our number of the 15th ultimo. The Sardinian "session" opened on the 3rd, when Count Cavour's report was presented, to the effect "that henceforth Italy, with the exception of Venetia, is free. As regards the latter province we cannot make war upon Austria against the almost unanimous wish of the European Powers. Such an enterprise would create a formidable coalition against Italy. But, in constituting a strong Italy, we are serving the cause of Venetia. These reasons also impose upon us the duty of respecting Rome. The question of Rome cannot be decided by the sword alone. It meets with moral obstacles which moral force alone can vanquish." The ministerial report, in speaking of the rumoured possibility of a collision with France at Rome, says "that an act of ingratitude so monstrous would brand the

country with a deep disgrace such as centuries of suffering could not obliterate. Whatever populations may be freed from oppression, their independence will be respected." In conclusion, the report tells us "that Parliament has been convoked in order to pronounce whether the present ministry still enjoys its confidence. This is so much the more necessary as a voice which is with reason dear to the people, has manifested its distrust of us to the crown and the country." The ministry, as finally constructed by Garibaldi at Naples are Conforti, Maira, Scurs, Capitame, Anguissola, and Desanetis.

We learned early in the week that General Walker,—who under existing circumstances, is called a Filibuster, but who, had he immolated 1,000 human beings for every one whose blood is now upon his hand, would have been a conqueror and a hero, even, if like the first Napoleon, the capricious goddess forsook him in the last act of his sanguinary drama,—had been taken prisoner, and that an English vessel, of war, the *Icarus*, assisted in the capture; also, that he would stand a tolerably fair chance of being reformed off the face of the earth, his captors being half inclined to shoot him.

In Austrian intelligence, the chief feature of news, as last week closed was, that the Reichsrath (State Council), had voted a federal constitution, and rejected imperialism and centralisation, by a majority of 2 to 1. The Emperor's response was to the effect that he confidently hoped that the course he intended to adopt would, when it became known, meet with general concurrence, as giving tokens of his good intentions, and obtain for him unanimous support for the measures he proposed to carry out. A "volunteer movement" is said to be in course of prosecution through the empire, under the countenance of the government, while 100,000 soldiers are about to be levied. The order for extinguishing the lighthouse fires on the Venetian sea-board is said to have originated in the fact, that nocturnal soundings had secretly been taken by Garibaldi's agents.

The lectures at the University of Pesth in Hungary have been postponed *sine die*, by express order of the Austrian Commander-in-chief in that country, which is tantamount to closing the university.

#### ENTERTAINMENTS.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA.—The season at this magnificent theatre opened on Monday with *Lurline*, cast, as announced in our preliminary notice. The opening night was characterised by a multitudinous and enthusiastic audience, whose disposition to redemand every "gem" in the opera was kept pace with and deserved, if not invariably responded to with a "repeat," by the uniform excellence of the performance, instrumental and vocal; and in the latter point, both "soloistic" and choral. Indeed, Mr. Smythson has brought the chorus of this house to the highest state of efficiency and precision. Nor must we omit the scenic department, which show forth Messrs. Grieve and Telbin's powers of contrivance and handywork in mechanical execution. As we have already specialised all these features in more than one prospective article, we have only to record their efficiency as exhibited in performance. Mr. Alfred Mellon's band, for he deserves to share the honour with Mr. Costa, excels its own excellence, as manifested at the late Floral Hall concerts. Miss Pyne's voice, so unique for the combination of power and fulness, with the exquisite silvery and ringing delicacy of its *timbre*, was deservedly hailed with enthusiastic greeting in the character of the heroine, which she has identified with herself; as was also Mr. Harrison, whose manly figure, bearing, and deportment, breadth and vigour of style, fine natural organ, well cultivated by assiduous study, and histrionic qualifications, have advanced him to the first rank of English operatic artists; he was, of course, the Count Rudolf of the piece. His peculiarly distinct articulation, so rarely heard, merits special commendation. The new appearances come now for notice. Mr. Henry Wharton (baritone), as Rhineberg; Mr. Grattan Kelly (bass), as Baron Truenfels; Miss Leffler (contralto), as Ghiva; and Miss Albertazzi, as Liba, all confirm the judiciousness of the allotment of the characters they have to sustain. Mr. Wharton shows that he possesses good natural qualifications and has evidently had the advantage of careful training. With Miss Leffler's abilities the public are well acquainted, as also with Mr. Kelly's, through the medium of the Concert-room, where they already enjoy the reputation of favourite artists. Miss Albertazzi gives promise of future success in her profession. In the Opera we are noticing, her part is but a small one, but she joins Miss Pyne, Mr. Corri, and Mr. Wharton, in the excellent delivery of the unaccompanied part song, "Through the World." Mr. Corri, as Zelicke, makes a most amusing, lively, and obstreperous drunken gnome, and excites the risible tendencies of his audience most successfully. The encores on the opening night of the season, in a favourite piece, abruptly suspended, as this was last spring, by the commencement of the Italian Opera, cannot be taken as a criterion. But we have watched the performances during the week, and the audience generally evinces a disposition not to be satisfied without hearing the following pieces sung in duplicate: the famous brindisi "Take this Cup" (Miss Pyne); "Troubadour Enchanting" (Miss Leffler); "My Heart's First Home" (Mr. Harrison); "A Father's Love" (Mr. Wharton). To turn, now, to the *mise en scene*. The moonlight scenery is so beautiful as to excite an almost involuntary outburst of applause, when the rising curtain discloses it to view. The rippling of the water, gilded by the moonbeams streaming down upon it, and silvering over its surface, is executed to perfection. As *Lurline* stands on the bosom of the river, singing to her harp, the illusion of the water flowing underneath her very feet is perfect; it seems reality itself; we listen to hear its murmur on the beach. No less successful is the tossing of the waters, when the storm agitates them; and the scene, where Rudolph and his boat are engulfed, is an inimitable piece of stage effect. The performances of the opening night, of course, concluded with the National Anthem, in which Miss Pyne took the leading solos. Various novelties are, we understand, in active preparation, the earliest to be produced being, we believe, a new Opera, composed expressly for "the Pyne and Harrison Company," by Mr. M. W. Balfe. In connection with the scenic department we ought not to omit the name of Mr. Sloman, which deserves highly creditable mention.

**HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.**—This theatre, with its renowned "double company," opens on Monday, with Mr. G. A. Macfarren's new opera of *Robin Hood*, the libretto being from the facile and elegant pen of Mr. John Oxenford, and will afford appropriate and ample scope for a display of the vocal powers of Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. George Perren, Mr. Santley, Madame Lemmens Sherrington, and the other eminent artists who will appear in it. In the new scenery which will be presented, it is believed that Mr. W. Beverley will be found to have excelled himself. The ballet under M. Massot will be on the most attractive scale, and the most efficient "footing." All business details of the establishment are in the best working order, under the acting and stage managers Mr. Mapleson and Mr. Robert Roxby, respectively. The orchestra and chorus will exemplify the completeness and excellence of the training for which Mr. Charles Hallé, the conductor, is so creditably known to the public. Mr. W. V. Wallace's new opera of the *Amber Witch* will be produced in due course. In addition to the English opera season, there is to be given, concurrently with it, an additional "Italian Season" of 30 nights, commencing on Wednesday next, in which all the vast resources of this theatre, in the foreign department, will be brought into active requisition. We need but write the names Titieni, Giuglini, Gassier, Ciampi (the successor of Lablache). A new appearance is promised in the advent of Sig. Francesco Briani, who brings a considerable reputation from Italy. Sig. Arditì wields the conductor's baton. In the ballet Mdle. Morlacchi will display that combined *melange* of facile grace, blended with vigorous executive power, which have made her so popular a favourite. Altogether the house opens under brilliant auspices.

**DRURY-LANE THEATRE.**—This national theatre will open on the 15th October for the eighth winter season, under the management of Mr. E. T. Smith. Among the company whose services have been secured, we may mention the eminent and favourite names of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Matthews, Mr. Gustavus Brooke, Mrs. Stirling, Mr. Benjamin Webster, Mr. Robert Roxby, Mr. Paul Bedford, Mr. F. Matthews, Miss Arden, &c. There will be two "first appearances" at "Old Drury" in the forthcoming season. Mr. Lambert (who brings with him a great antipodean reputation) and Miss Stirling, of Olympic celebrity. Mr. Watts Phillips, author of the *Dead Heart*, &c., produces a new drama, in which Mr. B. Webster will sustain the leading character. A grand Christmas pantomime, from the pen of Mr. E. L. Blanchard, is in store, in which the constructive and artistic talents of Mr. Beverley will find scope for their development. The stage-managership will be in the experienced and able hands of Mr. R. Roxby; and Mr. Tully, than whom an abler artist could not well be indicated, assumes his wonted functions in the musical directorship. Mr. William Beverley presides as usual over the scenic department, in which his abilities are too well known for us to do more than record his name; merely adding, that as regards machinery and properties, he will have the able assistance, respectively of Mr. Needham and Mr. Tucker. The arrangements for the ballet, under Mr. Cormack, will, we have reason to believe, justify public expectation. Such is an outline of the programme to be carried out in the forthcoming campaign. We shall enter into detail in future articles.

**OLYMPIC THEATRE.**—*Secret Service* has been successfully performed during the past week, together with the pieces noticed in our last number. Next week *The Porter's Knot* will be revived, and Mr. J. M. Morton's new piece, entitled a *Regular Fir*, will be produced on Thursday. On Monday the favourite piece entitled "Puss," will be produced for the first time at this house. Mr. F. Robson will appear on Monday.

**LYCEUM THEATRE.**—This house opened on Monday evening with the *Brigand and his Banker*, *Delicate Ground*, and *Magic Toys*. The merits of a piece must be estimated by its suitability for pleasing the public taste. Adaptation of means to ends is the grand secret of success. It is for this reason why, upon the Darwinian theory of "national selection," some races are preserved in the struggle for existence; and for precisely the same it is that some pieces survive, and others are consigned to that traditional tomb to which all things that cannot stand competition in their respective spheres, are ultimately swept away. Judged by this standard, Mr. Tom Taylor's new piece the *Brigand and his Banker*, must be mentioned with a somewhat sparing meed of praise. The play is as follows: a certain freetrader, one Hadgi Staurus (Mr. George Vining), on the laudable look-out, somewhere in Greece, for stray cockneys on their travels, bags a very heterogeneous batch in the shape of Miss Porcupine, a strong-minded specimen of the feminine institution (Mrs. Keeley), her niece Miss Melton (Miss M. Ternan), John Joseph Jerrams, Miss Porcupine's footman (Mr. J. Rouse), a perfect type and incarnation of "plush" and "flunkeyism," Captain Obadiah Harris of the United States' service; and a German botanizing individual (personated by Mr. Villiers), hunting after roots and herbs, who with Miss Melton, constitutes one of the love-making couples of the piece. The heroine of the play is Photini (Madame Celeste), daughter of the "freetrader" aforesaid, who having been bred in a convent, turns out, on approaching her majority, somewhat in the same manner, *mutatis mutandis*, as an eagle would do if hatched in a dove cot, and kept there till it arrived at eagle's estate. "Working in" with our "freetrader," is one Captain Perikles, of the Athenian royal guards (Mr. Forrester), who combines the characters of a fashionable dandy and an incorrigible rogue, and who contributes to the action of the piece, taking care to strip his friend's victims of whatever that accomplished speculator may have left them. After a variety of startling incidents, the unfortunate party are liberated by the good offices of the semi-tamed young tigress Photini, who is tamed outright at last by love, who, as we are credibly informed, as matter of tradition, "hath charms to sooth the savage breast," and is actually said to have pared the nails of lions and panthers, though when combined with jealousy, it is supposed to have considerably sharpened the tongues, not to say the talons of the softer sex. She becomes enamoured of Obadiah, and so the story ends, to the satisfaction of everybody in general, and the audience in particular. The pieces were well put upon the stage, and well acted. Mr. Calcott's artistic efforts in the scenic department are deserving of the highest praise. As regards the inimitable dancing of Miss Lydia Thompson,

in her own unique and original style, her merits are thoroughly appreciated by the lovers of terpsichorean executive power. The novelties produced have drawn crowded audiences to the favourite temple of the histrionic muse. The "renovation" which this house has undergone is thoroughly complete and elegant. On Monday Mr. Dion Boucicault's comedy, entitled "The Irish Heiress," will be produced, in which Mr. Henry Neville will make his first appearance before a London audience.

**STANDARD THEATRE.**—A delay occurred in the advent at this house of Miss Julia St. George. Instead of Saturday, Monday was the night of her appearance here, when she enchanted a crowded audience by her graceful impersonation of Apollo, in the favourite operetta of *Midas*, identified with Vestrisian reminiscences. Miss Marriotti's great and versatile powers have been exhibited to advantage during the week in *The Daughter of the People*. Last Saturday a grand farewell performance took place, it being Mr. Barry Sullivan's last night at this theatre, when he appeared as the "Stranger," in the drama of that name; and Claude Melnotte, in *The Lady of Lyons*; Miss Marriotti sustaining the respective parts of Mrs. Haller, and Pauline.

**EASTERN OPERA HOUSE.**—Herr Meyer Lutze and Mr. J. Mengis have been engaged by Mr. Douglass for this theatre. Mr. J. W. Parkinson's engagement here will extend to three nights per week after this day (Saturday), in consequence of being engaged the other three at Her Majesty's Theatre.

**MR. J. L. TOOLE.**—This actor, who, in that class of parts the characteristic of which may be described as convulsing drollery and the sublime of fun, is such a justly popular favourite, has been "starring it" with great success in that gem of the sea, the *Emerald Isle*.

**MR. BARRY SULLIVAN.**—We understand that Mr. Sullivan is bound for the provinces. He will appear at Liverpool and Manchester, and about the middle of November he will return to London and resume his town engagements, playing here up to Christmas.

**MR. CHARLES DILLON AND MR. RYDER.**—These dramatic artists are on the "York Circuit" at present. They have, we hear, been playing the leading parts in *Macbeth*, at Leeds, during the past week.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.**—It is fitting and appropriate that the artiste who has enjoyed the reputation of being the greatest songstress which the sacred drama has to show at the present day, and one of the greatest this country has ever seen, should give her farewell performance before the London public at the great "Winter Garden" of the metropolis, which is the only edifice large enough, though hardly large enough as it turned out, to afford space for the crowds who flocked to bid her adieu. The cantatrice, whom Mendelssohn is known to have indicated to the highest musical association then in existence, as one of the first singers in Europe, has well maintained her reputation, which may now be said to be at its height; so that she retires amid the undiminished admiration of the public, with their enthusiastic plaudits ringing in her ears. She has not waited to be a celebrity of the past before she quits the scene—nor lived out her public life to that critical period when the greatest artiste becomes, not the favourite of the present, by the legacy of the past. The Crystal Palace has been identified with some of the grandest musical gatherings that have yet had their advent in Europe. The Handel Festivals, the French Orpheonists, are among the reunions connected with its name, and now another interesting association is bound up with it, in Madame Clara Novello's farewell. We do not intend to enter into detailed criticism here. Not because criticism is an ungracious office; in the present instance it could not be so, because to criticise would be but to praise. But Madame Novello's qualities, as an artiste, are too well known to need recapitulation. Upon the question whether this gifted lady will be prevailed upon to reconsider her present determination, and continue, at least for a space, still to delight the public with her nightingale strains, of course it is not our intention to prognosticate. We take the "farewell" as such, and as it has been put forth. We see, and we are glad to record the fact, as it will afford gratification to expectant thousands, that the totality of her farewell performances will comprise a professional tour now in course of taking place, with Herr Molique (whose oratorio of *Abraham* was noticed at length in our last number), Madame Anna Molique, the pianist, and the London and Madrigal Union, under the directorship of Mr. Land. To resume:—Madame Novello had for her leading associates last Saturday, when the *Messiah* was performed, Madame Sainton Dolby, Mr. Wilby Cooper, and Mr. Santley; and in the *Creation*, which was given on Friday, Mr. Weiss, and the before-mentioned accomplished tenor. The execution of these masterly works was such as was to be anticipated from these eminent soloists, in conjunction with a band chorus of 2,000 instruments and voices, under the control of such a baton as that which Mr. Benedict wields with a degree of experience and ability so unequivocal. In connection with the Crystal Palace we may mention that the performance of Mr. G. W. Martin's prize glees and choral part songs, which was to have been repeated on the 13th, is postponed for the present, for reasons explained in our notice (in another column) headed the "National Choral Society," and "Volunteer Choral Movement." We have just space to add that an admirable series of "Grand Italian Concerts" is being given at the Crystal Palace, the management of which ever shows itself on the *qui vive* in catering for the public taste. We shall notice this series in detail after its termination. Suffice it to say here that the performances and the days that have been fixed are as follows:—Thursday, 4th inst., *Stabat Mater*; Saturday, 6th, and Tuesday, 9th, for selections from *Trovatore* and *Martha*, *Don Giovanni* and *Les Huguenots*. The leading soloists are Mlle. Titicus, Madame Lemaire and Signori Guiglini, Violetti, and Valsorani; the conductors, Mr. Benedict and Sig. Arditì. The number of persons who attended the Crystal Palace last week was 28,711.

**THE "MESSIAH" AT ST. JAMES' HALL.**—A representation of this great masterpiece of the sacred department of the lyric drama, was given by D. Wylde, at St. James' Hall, on Wednesday evening. The chorus and orchestra numbered 200 performers, among whom were Mr. Willy, Mr. Viocetti Collins, leading violins; Mr. T. Harper, whose "trumpet obligato" in the third part is so essential an element in a complete performance of this great work. The solo vocalists were Mlle. Parepa, Madame Sainton Dolby, Mr. George Perren, and Mr. Patey. The well-known accomplishments of the singers, and the oratorio itself being almost known by heart with the musical public, renders it a work of



supererogation to descend to particulars. Suffice it to say that, whether as regards ensemble or details, the performance was in every respect admirable, both in the vocal and instrumental arrangements. Mr. George Lake was the organist of the occasion. Dr. Wyld, of course, conducted. The hall was densely crowded in every part by a select and appreciative audience, who warmly applauded throughout.

**HAMILTON'S EXCURSIONS.**—Under the title of "Hamilton's Excursions to the Continent and back in two hours," a high class entertainment is now in course of successful presentation at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, erewhile the scene of poor Albert Smith's amusing and chatty performances. France, Austria, Prussia, Switzerland, Italy, and "Up the Rhine," are all comprehended in the programme. The dioramic illustrations, executed in the first style of perfection, cover 30,000 square feet of canvas, and are the work of the first scenic artists of the day. It is not exaggeration to say that every feature of European celebrity is concentrated here in one nucleus. The "cicerone" is Mr. Leicester Buckingham, whose well-known elocutionary powers, distinct and graceful delivery, as well as histrionic aptitude of no mediocre rank, combine to render him specially fitted to amuse and delight the numerous audiences attracted by this decided novelty.

**HAYMARKET THEATRE.**—The new ballet of "The Sun and the Wind," announced in our last number, was produced here on Monday evening, and has been played during the week with the most decided and unequivocal success. The subject is artistically worked up, and it forms an admirable vehicle for the salubrious genius of the Leclercq family, whose powers are exhibited in this well-conceived production to the greatest advantage. This novelty, together with the sterling attractions of Miss Amy Sedgwick, and the original and racy characterisations of the lessee himself—Mr. Buckstone, who in his own line is unique—present an ensemble that nightly draws together delighted as well as crowded and fashionable audiences. Next Monday will be produced a new comedy, entitled *Romance and Reality*, by Mr. John Brougham.

## Is Alcohol Food? Three Letters by Dr. Lees,

and an article by Professor PEASELEY, in reply to the theories of Mr. G. H. LEWES, recently written for the *Manchester Examiner*; and an answer to the late attack upon Dr. LEES, by that paper. Post-free, from Dr. LEES, Leeds, for 4 stamps.

### A SPECIMEN OF EDITORIAL ETHICS.

To the Editor of the *Manchester Examiner*.

Sir,—I thank you for the insertion of my letter, written to repel an attack, notwithstanding you have made it the text for personal remarks, and a vehicle for the introduction of topics not discussed in it. You deal with me like a pirate of the Press, while charging me with want of "honour." The word "drones," used by the *Morning Star*, is changed to "drones," to become the foundation of 21 lines of comment.

You begin and end by a reference to the "United Kingdom Alliance." Why try to disparage an institution you affect to respect? I wrote to say that you err in calling me its agent; yet you have not corrected your error.

You represent my letter as resigning the libel charge, now that Mr. Gough is gone. Neither statement is correct. My letter refers only to a statement in the *Star*, concerning the "Autobiography." Your summary is both inaccurate and incomplete. But I will not repeat "Final Words," published (and objected to by Mr. Gough's organ) long before he left. In omitting facts, and excluding correction, where is your justice? You are capable of defending yourself with the tongue as well as the pen. Will you meet me in the Free-trade Hall, to discuss the correctness of your leader? At present you fight with unequal weapons. That is not my notion of fair play.

You preach charity, and illustrate it by imputing "envy," and "revenge," to me. You ground your imputation on a mistake, for I nowhere took the charge concerning "other orators" to myself. But excuse me, to whom did the *Star* refer, by the phrase, "pretentious pedants?" When did the old advocates black-tail one another? When was our army divided before the Gough-speculation began? You introduce a history for a text, and then preach from it to soothe your mind. Is that consistent?

True, I do not believe your client to be an orator; neither does Mr. Punch, who laughed at the laudation of the *Star*. Was Mr. Punch instigated by envy? My notions of "Orator" involve reasoning, ideas, and some degree of originality. Monday was an orator; Macready not. I call Mr. Gough in the Alliance prize essay, "the greatest of histrionic speakers." Is that like detraction? I might have added, "and plagiarists."

The public shall understand your animus. The wine-licence of your political party was opposed by the Alliance; and your attack upon teetotalism was answered by myself. When you refused to insert my corrections of your misapprehension, I advertised my letter, with a calm comment on your article, in *The Guardian*. You sought your revenge; it is one I do not "envy."

Lastly, you betray yourself. I have your old leader before me, in which you admit that "the dramatic orator" did declare that "the Maine Law was a failure." Now, when another story suits, you tell your readers that "he had been misrepresented." Ah, when you thus put your head into the bush, can you really persuade yourself, orick-like, that we don't see you? As you know, no explanation was ever offered. We entreated it in vain. You know that Mr. Gough assailed me, instead.

I have waited a month for your apology, or explanation. The Rev. ROBIN DAV is now in your city; a gentleman of your former cloth, named in *Final Words*.

Yours &c.,

F. R. LEES.

Kent House, Leeds, October 1st, 1860.

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